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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 14.

Foreign Stock Buying Hit; Demolition of 'El' Begins; Coast to Oust Japanese?

The World's Day—February 3, 1942

Washington: Foreigners Limited on Stocks

The Treasury restricted efforts of foreigners to use their "frozen" United States funds to get control of American business by requiring that foreigners get special licenses before buying more than 1 per cent of any class of corporation stock.

The Norwegian Government in London repudiated any "peace treaty" signed by Vidkun Quisling, Nazi-designated "Prime Minister of Norway." [Page 6.]

A $500,000,000 war loan to China was approved unanimously by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

New England: Tearing Down of 'El' Starts

Demolition of the unused Atlantic Avenue elevated structure was begun, ending months of litigation. [Page 2.]

The War Department announced appointment of Brig. Gen. Sherman Miles as Commanding General of the First Corps Area. [Page 2.]

Fishing vessel owners rejected a United States request that they send "the fleet" back to sea pending Federal action on strike issues. [Page 2.]

The Greater Boston United War Fund campaign approached $5,000,000, with contributions coming slowly but steadily. [Page 5.]

National: West Coast Seeks Removal of Aliens

Removal of all Japanese aliens within 200 miles of the Pacific coast for the duration of the war was asked of Federal authorities by a conference of nearly 100 California law enforcement officers.

The nearly 400 Japanese aliens taken into Federal custody at San Pedro, Calif., "really wanted to go to concentration camps" to end suspense and remain in one spot until the war is over, Dr. Yoshio Nakaji, spokesman for the group, declared.

The War: Nazi Reinforcements Asked in Russia

Russia: Nazi generals in Russia were reported to be calling for fresh reinforcements to prevent a possible Russian break-through, while Russian troops operating in temperatures of 40 degrees below zero fought reinforced German troops in the Ukraine. [Page 7.]

Africa: British forces were reported counterattacking Nazi troops which have already gained 225 miles in their two-weeks-old thrust across Libya. [Page 6.]

At sea: Germany claimed its warplanes and submarines sank 63 merchant ships totaling 400,600 tons during January.

Pacific: The United States Pacific Fleet now "is being utilized to the fullest extent to bring the war to the enemy's front door," Admiral Chester W. Nimitz said.

Philippines: Two attempts by Japanese forces to land on the western shore of the Bataan Peninsula were beaten off by United States forces which also counterattacked the enemy on the east, overran three lines, and captured equipment.

Singapore: Heavy bombing of the island was reported as Japanese hauled up heavy artillery for their main attack on the famous British naval base.

Dutch East Indies: Surabaya, Capital of Java, main base left to the United Nations in the Southwestern Pacific, received its first bombing, while surrounding airfields were attacked by Japanese airmen.

Macassar Strait: Two Japanese transports were sunk, and possibly a third, by United States bombers in Macassar Strait, scene of the recent successful attack on a large convoy.

Americas: Good Relations Argentina's Goal

Argentina's Foreign Minister, Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, returned to Buenos Aires from Rio de Janeiro and told a welcoming crowd of about 500 that what Argentina principally desired at the Rio conference of Pan-American republics was "good relations with all countries."

Wheat: Canadian Growers Seek War Basis

About 400 delegates of Canada's prairie wheat-growers were in Ottawa urging the Dominion Government to place farming on the war industries basis. [Page 7.]

In Europe: Nazis Execute Six Parisians

Nazi execution of six Parisian youths and deportation of 100 other Frenchmen, was reported from Vichy to have been retaliation for continued outbreaks of violence against Nazi forces in occupied France. [Page 6.]

Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, is to receive £3,250,000 over a three-year period as part of a diplomatic and financial agreement with Britain, it was announced in London. [Page 7.]

Another German division of troops has been sent to Italy, the British Radio reported in a newscast picked up by CBS.

Marshal Pétain received U. S. Ambassador Admiral William D. Leahy for a brief conversation this afternoon.

To Release More for Draft

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Many men now deferred from the draft because of dependents will be released by a Social Security "allowance" or "allotment" to their families, soon to be sent to Congress for approval, Brig Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, revealed today.

The plan, disclosed in general outlines to the House Committee on Defense Migration, will require service men to allot part of their pay to support of their families. The Government will match or more than match this allotment.

General Hershey has already ordered local draft boards to reexamine the status of men exempted for dependency to see if the support they give is chiefly financial and whether they could be spared if a monetary allowance were forthcoming from the Government.

Approximately 700,000 men have been deferred by Selective Service because of dependents. Largest number of deferments for dependency reasons have been in the 28 to 36 age group.

The "allowance and allotment plan," General Hershey will soon send to Congress will be similar to the World War I law, which granted Government allowance of half the Army pay but not more than $15 a month, plus $10 for the first child and $7.50 for each additional child, the total not to exceed $50.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Tuesday, February 3, 1942

Aviation Column	11	Sports Page	16
Behind the Microphone	11	Today's Woman	15
Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	Tourabouts	11
Daily Features Page	21	Vermont Letter	4
Editorials	22	Washington Sideglances	3
Education Page	10	Women's Club Activities	4
Entertainment Timetable	14		
Financial Pages	17-19		
Garden Column	11		
Local Arts and Theater Page	14		
Radio Timetable	4		
The Home Forum	12		

"Wilt thou be made whole?" (With French Translation)

Weather Predictions

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

New Comet Found By Harvard Camera

Discovery of a new comet at present invisible to the unaided eye was announced today by Dr. Fred L. Whipple of the Harvard Observatory.

The comet, described as of the 10th magnitude, was recorded on photographic plates by patrol cameras at the Observatory. A rather small object, 100,000,000 miles away, according to calculations made by R. N. Thomas of the Harvard astronomical staff, the comet is expected to become almost visible in early March when it comes within 60,000,000 miles of the earth.

Dr. Whipple says that the comet, which now appears almost overhead in the constellation Coma Berenices, is moving farther southward and westward each night and should become visible through small telescopes after the middle of February.

Pantry Panic Puts Premium On Patriotism

Panicky housewives continue to sabotage the nation's war effort by hoarding.

Many new items have been added to the list since the sugar scare of a few weeks ago, according to a survey of leading Boston grocers made today.

Sugar substitutes, such as molasses, honey, maple and corn syrup, and condensed milk, have been disappearing across the counter at such an alarming rate that many stores have been forced to restrict sales on these supplies also.

Restrictions on Paper

Recent rumor of a possible shortage in paper started a household stampede for paper towels and tissues. Several dealers were obliged to limit individual orders so as to protect their stock from immediate depletion.

Pineapple juice is another item that has been swept off the grocer's shelf on this tidal wave of pantry panic. The tide seems to run, grocers say, according to the underground rumor of the day. They never know what it will be next. Suddenly there'll be a flood of orders for gingerale; then just as abruptly hundreds of customers will chorus, "Ten dozen bars of soap, please."

More lately, tea and spices have been added to the hoarder's popularity list.

Distraught dealers all say that they'll be glad when the government sugar rationing cards are issued. "Then everybody will be treated alike and people cannot go around from store to store buying

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Auto Factories Speed Shift To Full War Work

Detroit assembly lines ripped out as last car passes — Juggernaut of arms seen.

Converting automobile factories into the production of tanks, airplanes, antiaircraft guns, and other war materials has developed a problem which the manufacturers feel is not understood by the public. The industry invited newspapermen to see what was taking place. Following is another chapter in a series published in The Christian Science Monitor.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 3—America has scrapped its biggest industry. The automobile industry that turned out 5,000,000 cars and trucks in 1941 doesn't exist any more.

Most of the assembly lines stopped last week. The Pontiac assembly line turned out its last car today. A few more lines will continue to Feb. 11.

Except for war purposes motor-car manufacture is as out-of-date today as the manufacture of whalebone corsets.

As the last car comes off the conveyor, workers are tearing out assembly lines behind them. The immensity of the thing is almost terrifying. At the main Plymouth plant there are 24 to 28 miles of overhead conveyors and assembly lines. They are being junked as fast as men can junk them. The greatest mass-production industry on earth is being scrapped. And even as the lines come down a new, bigger, and immensely more costly industry moves in. This is the arms industry.

Side Line Output

The auto industry turned out $1,000,000,000 worth of defense goods in 1941, as a "side line" to a simultaneous near-peak production of automobiles. This calendar year it is being asked to turn out between $5,000,000,000 and $6,000,000,000 of war goods, and expects to come near the mark. To do it—the very core of the vast auto industry is being yanked out. Engineers and plant managers are awed by the very thing they are doing. The men crowd around to slap the final car that comes down the assembly line. Some workers in bare arms, blue shirts, oily aprons, and dungarees find it hard to speak. When will the next peace time car come down the assembly line?

The automobile industry is at the height of its transition. An orderly confusion reigns in a dozen fac-

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Boston School Board Agrees On Gould's Nominating Power

Boston's school controversy over whether teaching appointments shall be dictated by politicians on the Boston School Committee or determined by the Superintendent of Schools appeared suspended today, with the Committee asserting it would "not invade" the authority of Supt. Arthur L. Gould.

No clearcut decision on the basic issue appeared, however; rather was the matter left in abeyance.

Committeemen Michael J. Ward and Dr. Patrick J. Foley, who precipitated the issue by proposing appointment of three men to the physical education staff, did not press their effort to a definite showdown, although the Committee engaged in lengthy argument over the issue at its conference last night.

The Committee unanimously agreed that at no time would it interfere in any way with the Superintendent's authority to appoint teachers from the rating lists which exist for all academic teaching positions. Superintendent Gould has always chosen the number one candidate on the list for an appointment. Unless "something went wrong" with this system, the Committee would not interfere, it was agreed. In this sense, the Superintendent can be said to have won his point at last night's meeting.

Matters were left indefinite, however, as to appointments to positions for which no rated lists exist. These positions include administrative posts such as directorships, certain special assignments, and positions in the physical education department. This was the specific issue in dispute.

Customarily, the School Committee has determined standards for these jobs and then assigned the Superintendent to find the best man to meet the requirements for the job, by a thorough survey of personnel. In the case of a librarian, for instance, Mr. Gould had an assistant take the Committee's standards and set them against qualifications of candidates. The Superintendent, after a thorough survey of this character, recommended appointment of a certain candidate and the Committee approved.

This procedure was in conformity with the Committee's rule that the Superintendent shall make all nominations for appointments, and that the Committee shall reserve to itself only the power to approve or reject.

Continued on Page 20, Column 1

Diva in a Talk to Germany Pleads for Its Early Ideals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The British Radio has broadcast a message by Lotte Lehmann to the German people beseeching them to "save your body and soul" by adhering again to what makes life worth living, to the ideals of free humanity."

Lotte Lehmann's message was recorded in New York and relayed to London where the BBC rebroadcast it in a German-language transmission.

Here is the text of the broadcast, as heard at the CBS short wave listening station:

"We bring you today, as a special program, records made by Lotte Lehmann. Before we begin you will hear a message of the famous singer from New York."

Lotte Lehmann: "My voice comes to you from New York via London. I am deeply moved that I can be with you, speaking and singing, and I greet my old friends, hoping that some of you may still remember me.

"I am profoundly shocked when I hear of your privations, and I wish from the depth of my heart that the plentiness, the wealth and the abundance, prevailing in America, may soon come back to you, who are suffering in darkness of body and soul.

"Oh, that the old Germany could come back to life again, that Germany I love as you love it, with whom I keep faith as you do. I am faithful to that Germany in my heart. In my art I express it in the works of the great, immortal Germans, who were born among the people of poets and thinkers (Dichter und Denker).

"And America, the beautiful country of my free choice, my beloved new fatherland, cherishes this old Germany and its ideology, because this has nothing to do with the Third Reich. Only in liberty, the beautiful can be achieved, and liberty has become to you only an ideal of which you might dream perhaps, but that is as far away from you as the stars in the sky. Save your body and soul by adhering again to what makes life worth living, to the ideals of free humanity. That is my sincerest wish for 1942."

Allied Drive in Pacific Hinted; MacArthur Foils Two Landings; Japan Attacks on Many Fronts

American forces proved superior in quality but early advantage is held by Tokyo.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Two months of warfare in the Western Pacific have convinced military and naval officials here that United States troops, leadership and equipment are demonstrably superior in quality to those of the enemy, despite the fact that the tide of war is still running against the United Nations.

Even with the Australians, British, Dutch and Chinese giving equally strong proof of their fighting ability, these officials warn, however, that there is little likelihood of a major change for the better in the Allied situation in the immediate future and that the Axis seems likely to retain the initiative for some time to come.

Although the Japanese are recognized as having heavy numerical superiority in men and equipment on the various Far Eastern fronts, the successes of Gen. Douglas MacArthur on Bataan Peninsula, of American bombers and pursuit ships and of naval units attached to the United States Asiatic Fleet have shown to Washington's satisfaction that even approximate equality of equipment will make possible American victory.

While warning that ability and heroism alone cannot overcome the handicaps of a drastic shortage of weapons, authorities in the War and Navy Departments predict that the accelerating flow of materials to the Southwest Pacific will soon enable the United States to augment the telling blows now being struck against the enemy's land, sea and air power.

Factors for Confidence

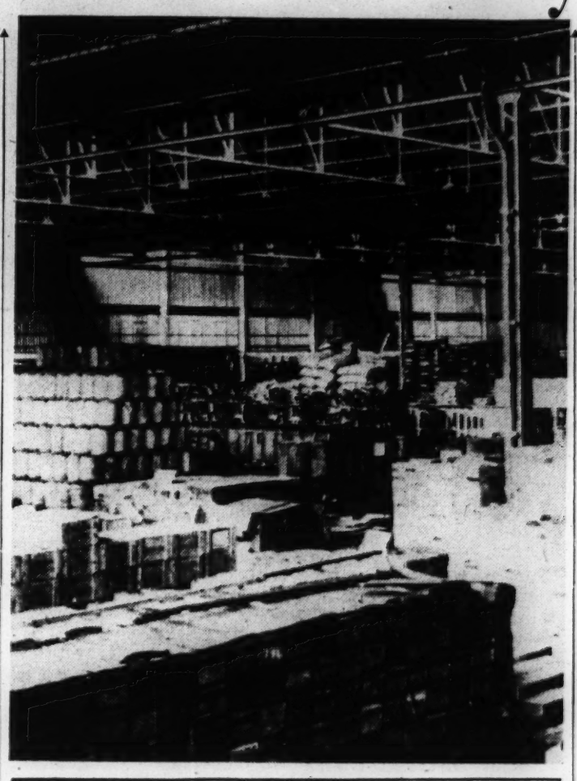
Among the events which have served to raise confidence in United States equipment, soldiers and tactics are the following:

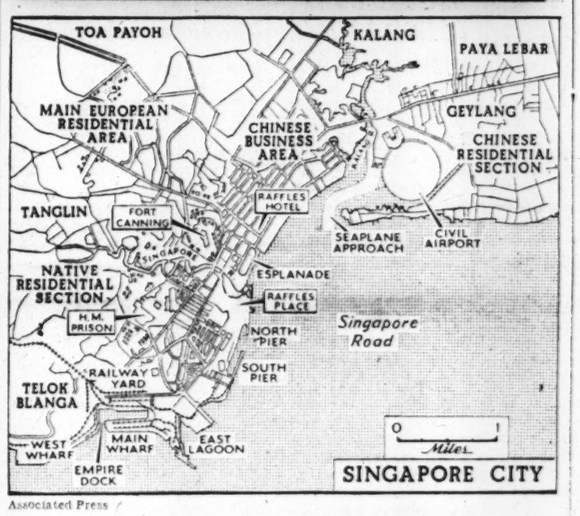
1. The extraordinary devastation wrought among Japanese transports and warships by American four-engine bombers and the toll of enemy warplanes exacted by American-made pursuit planes. These heavy bombers have already sent a very substantial amount of enemy naval and commercial tonnage to the bottom in and around the Netherlands Indies, with the loss of five of their number. In the latest raid four Flying Fortresses shot down nine Japanese fighter planes and lost but one.

If reports from China and Rangoon are correct, American-made P-40 pursuit planes have already shot down about 300 Japanese planes over the South Asiatic mainland alone, with a loss of less than one-tenth that number. These P-40s have apparently ended all serious Japanese air raiding of Chungking and the Burma Road for the time being and have saved Rangoon from widespread destruction.

2. Faced with crushing enemy superiority in number of troops and amount of air and land equipment, American and Filipino troops under General MacArthur today are believed to hold virtually the same positions on Bataan Peninsula that they held when the Japanese launched their first attack on Jan. 9.

Continued on Page 20, Column 1





Associated Press

Ready for Singapore Defense

Upper: Steel warehouses, locally called godowns, on Singapore Island hold naval stores of every type and for every need. Here is one of the depots at the base. British say reserves for at least six months always are on call. Lower: City of Singapore, which lies on the lower coast of Singapore Island, roughly a dozen miles south of the defense lines set up along Johore Strait at the island's northern edge. Circular civil airport in the eastern section of the City may be of vital import as the Royal Air Force field in the northern part of the island is within range of Japanese artillery.

Egypt Cabinet Crisis Linked To Plans for New Axis Drive

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 3—The constitutional crisis in Egypt where King Farouk has forced the Cabinet to resign coincides significantly with the new climax in the Mediterranean theater of war.

In addition to the downfall of the Cairo Government headed by Hussein Pasha Sirry, who was loyal to the treaty of alliance with Britain, a number of other developments indicate redoubled Axis efforts to build up co-ordinated pressure over a wide area in Southern Europe and North Africa:

1. Gen. Erwin Rommel's counteroffensive in Libya shows signs of getting seriously out of hand. The British appear to be withdrawing toward Derna, which means that Axis troops—undoubtedly reinforced recently both in tanks and air support—have scored a major success. The speed of General Rommel's advance is so great that unless checked the Nazi forces will soon be back in position to threaten Egypt again.

2. The presence of Field Marshal Hermann Göring in Italy, where he has been conferring with Mussolini, is linked here with reports of heavy bomber forces massed across Crete, southern Italy, and Sicily in preparation for an all-out attack on Alexandria and the Suez Canal, possibly combined with an invasion of Turkey launched through Bulgaria. Unconfirmed but very persistent rumors point to a large-scale accumulation of bomber forces and air-borne troops ready to strike at Suez if and when General Rommel again reaches the Egyptian frontier.

Pétain Resists Demands

3. At the same time, Hitler is redoubling his pressure on Admiral Jean Darlan and French Chief of State Philippe Pétain. According to apparently reliable information just received here, Marshal Pétain has so far withstood these new demands for fresh French concessions in the form of naval aid and the use of French Mediterranean and North African ports as bases. In fact, there is reason to believe that recent interviews which United States Ambassador William Leahy had with Marshal Pétain are related to the growing tension between Berlin and Vichy. The Nazis are becoming increasingly impatient with what they call Marshal Pétain's unsatisfactory policy of putting off answers to their demands.

4. From Madrid and Lisbon also there have been fresh reports of a renewal of Axis pres-

Continued on Page 20, Column 3

Roving British units fight to hold Libyan shortcut: Page 6.

Ark Royal Captain at Secret Trial; Crew Honored for Rescuing Cats

PORTSMOUTH, England, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Commander of the torpedoed aircraft carrier Ark Royal, Capt. L. E. H. Maund, appeared today before a secret court martial.

Informed sources said that the proceedings "which do not suggest negligence on Captain Maund's part" will continue until Thursday or Friday.

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—For saving all the ship's cats when their vessel was torpedoed, the crew of the sunken aircraft carrier Ark Royal was honored today with a silver medal.

The award, given by Our Dumb Friends League, was accepted by A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, for presentation to the next British warship bearing the name of Ark Royal.

Singapore is target of heavy bombardment; U. S. planes sink two Tokyo transports.

By The Christian Science Monitor's War Editor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources.

Australia's Army Minister, Francis M. Forde, radiocast today that "a big movement by the Allies is under way."

Although the radiocast contained no details, the need for some movement to divert Japanese attacks from several points in the Pacific became increasingly evident.

While the Japanese were hauling up heavy artillery against Lieut. Gen. A. E. Percival's British Imperial forces besieged on the small Singapore island and raining tons of high explosives upon the island itself, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, withdrawn halfway down the Bataan Peninsula on Luzon in the Philippines, was fending off two attempts of the Japanese Tatori shock troops to land from barges on his flank on the west coast.

Both the British at Singapore and the Americans on Luzon were assisted by at least some air force units. American planes helping General MacArthur did their share in rendering the shock troops invasion completely futile—none of the barges reaching the shore. On his right flank, General MacArthur, in a counterattack, overran three lines of enemy trenches and captured quantities of matériel.

Japanese were pressing the Dutch in the archipelago no less than the British and Americans. Surabaya, the Dutch East Indies capital on Java, with its surrounding airfields, was subjected to its first air attack by 36 bombers. The Japanese were clearly bent on crippling this base which, with Singapore useless, has become of paramount importance for the United Nations. They did some damage to "naval establishments and a few aircraft lying on the water."

The Japanese, however, are not having a clear field, for American warplanes were announced to have sunk two, and probably a third, Japanese transports in an attack on a convoy in the Macassar Strait. New territory was subjected to Japanese raiders when Port Moresby, capital of Papua, Southeastern New Guinea, 300 miles off the north Australian coast, received its first raid from a lone raider.

The Philippines:

Two attempts by the Japanese to land troops on the west coast of Bataan Peninsula the night of Feb. 2 were repulsed with heavy enemy losses, the War Department announced today, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces also successfully counterattacked the Japanese on their right flank, overrunning three lines of enemy trenches.

The landing attempts on General MacArthur's left consisted of a first raid by "Tatori," special shock troops, which were repulsed by artillery fire, and a second and more serious attempt at midnight, when American night flying pursuit planes discovered a large number of barges approaching the coast under naval escort.

The planes attacked the convoy immediately with light bombs and machine guns, and as the enemy troops approached the shore the American and Filipino beach defense force attacked them with artillery.

None of the barges reached shore, although a number were found disabled and burning along the beaches the next morning.

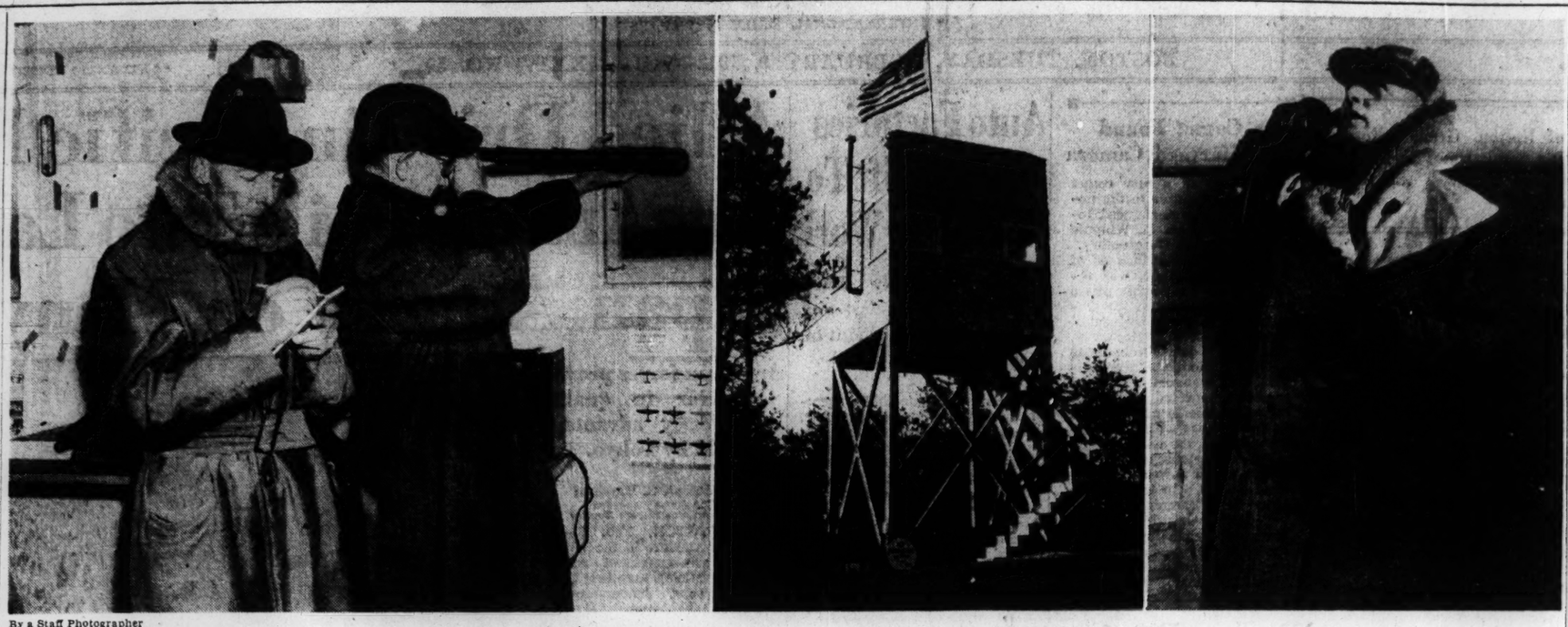
On General MacArthur's right, where Japanese had attempted to drive a wedge into the defending lines, the Americans counterattacked and captured large amounts of enemy equipment.

General MacArthur reported to the War Department that Brig. Gen. Clinton A. Pierce had been wounded slightly in the recent fighting.

A communiqué said: "Two Japanese attempts to land troops on the west coast of Bataan were

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Pattern for Defense Watchtowers for Nation Set by Lexington's New Minute Men



By a Staff Photographer

Heights of Town Made Famous in Revolutionary History Again Enter Military Scene

George E. Graves (left), Captain of the day platoon and chairman of Lexington's Rationing Board, records the observations of his Lieutenant, Leigh V. Farnham, a civil engineer. Lexington's model liberty tower (center), one of the hundreds of "eyes" throughout New England on 24-hour duty to protect the country from surprise attack. Alex Ohlson (right), Lexington golf professional, shows what to do when an airplane is spotted. The Army report center, incidentally, has never yet failed to identify the plane reported by Lexington observers, Mr. Ohlson said.

Owners Urge Fish Strike Go Before Board

Owners of fishing vessels along the New England Coast, affected by the four-week-old dispute with Union fishermen over who should pay the cost of $5,000 war-risk insurance policies for the men, today sought "opportunity to discuss the entire situation" with the National War Labor Board. They asked this after rejecting the Board's "final" appeal for resumption of fishing pending the Board's decision.

Officials of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, not only agreed to the Board's request to resume fishing, but volunteered to sign an agreement against strikes and work stoppage for the duration of the war, according to Capt. Patrick McHugh, Secretary-Treasurer of the Boston local.

A hearing is scheduled to be held in Washington tomorrow before the Board—recently established by President Roosevelt to settle labor disputes—in efforts to settle the issue of who should pay the insurance premiums. The Board's attitude has been that the sole issue is that of the cost of the insurance.

Many Other Issues Claimed

Owners of the vessels say that many other issues are involved. The entire Boston fleet of trawlers and some of the draggers are idle as a result of the dispute, while some New Bedford and Gloucester vessels are also affected. The owners wired William H. Davis, Chairman of the Board at Washington, that they would accept the Board's truce plan if the Board would obtain a written agreement from the Union for duration of the war, freezing present working conditions.

This brought a reply from Mr. Davis that the owners' proposal was "wholly unacceptable."

After an all-day conference on the subject, yesterday, the owners wired Mr. Davis last night that "apparently our wire of Jan. 30 was not fully understood . . . and needs further explanation." The wire pointed out that the contract with the Union "contained a provision obligating the Union and the crews not to strike or engage in work stoppages."

Reviewing the situation further, the wire explained that "the Union early in January refused the offer to arbitrate who should pay the cost of war risk insurance premium in the amount of $5,000 a man" after the men demanded such insurance. Under date of Jan. 12, the Union submitted to owners new demands to become effective March 15, with expiration of the existing contract.

Reason for Ending Contract

By letter dated Jan. 19, the owners terminated the existing contract, the telegram explained, "because of the illegal strike." The present request of the Board, the wire pointed out, "to resume operations and arbitrate the question of war risk insurance premiums, which arbitration was offered to the Union by the owners in the first instance and refused by the Union, therefore is of little importance at this time since it will only settle the existing situation temporarily because of additional demands."

Owners, it was made clear, "do not believe the present situation has the majority approval of the members of the Union since less than 800 members of their reputed membership of 4,000 are on strike, while the rest of their membership are still fishing and in the majority, without any arrangement for war risk insurance.

"If the practice of employment in the fishing industry were similar to maritime practices," the wire continued, owners "would not question who should pay the premium, but in the fishing industry crews work as partners to the extent of sharing not less than 50 per cent of the proceeds, never any of the losses, and always with a guaranteed minimum return from each voyage.

Earnings Run High

"Earnings derived from this partnership arrangement in the year 1941 by each member of a crew were as high as $6,000, and averaged over $4,000 for ordinary fishermen, while cooks, engineers, and masters received even higher earnings. Because of war conditions it is necessary for the owner to carry war risk insurance on his ships to make them available for the fishermen to create their earnings.

"It seems logical that since the owner and the crews divide the proceeds, and the owner from his share pays the cost of war risk insurance on the ship, the crew should pay the cost of war risk insurance on themselves. The owners' cost would be considerable more than the crews'."

Enjoy
BREAKFAST—LUNCH
DINNER
AT
ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods
at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Next to Mechanics Building
6 Other Cafeterias in Boston:
1533 Washington 1136 Washington
704 Washington 632 Washington
7 School St. 10 Scollay Sq.

Lexington Ramparts Watched By Volunteer Plane Spotters

By Don McCammond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Tradition is keeping another date with history these days in a tower on a Lexington, Mass., hilltop where 80 men alternate in watching day and night for aircraft passing through their zone.

Like the principles that evolved from the events of the April day in 1775, the tower is expected to become a model for the nation. Already it has received Army accolade. Lieut. W. L. Chipman, speaking at the dedication exercises recently, said it was the best of the hundreds of watchtowers studding New England.

Deeply imbedded in Sunset Rock, atop one of the many hills that make anything more than a two-minute stroll in America's birthplace either an uphill or downhill trek, are the bolts securing this new tower. Some measurement of the security expected can be derived from estimates of the builders, who say that the tower will withstand a wind force 3½ times that of a hurricane. Hurricane force is about 80 miles an hour.

Wind whistles and roars in competition with the rumble of trucks on a nearby road to delude watchers stationed on the observation platform of the tower nearly 400 feet above sea level. This is no great height in Lexington, where the steps of one of the oldest churches are on a level with the peak of Bunker Hill Monument.

Wide Panoramic View

Height does afford the observers one of the most sweeping panoramic views on the New England coast, however. Through a cleft in the hills to the southeast on a clear day glitter the gold-encrusted dome of the State House, the spire of the Customhouse and the Harbor sky line. Off in the other direction rise the snow-crusted head of Monadnock, the Merrimack Valley, and the foothills of the White Mountains. Wachusetts, too has attained almost nodding acquaintance with the men who watch around the clock.

Record visibility is claimed by Leigh V. Farnham, lieutenant of the day platoon, one of the designers of the tower, and in private life a civil engineer. He says that one very clear day yielded a view through his binoculars of the weather station on Mt. Washington.

From the ground, only the heads of the observers are visible above the parapet around the top of the tower. The range of field glasses is restricted to a radius of six miles of the tower. A chart, telephone, thermometer and barometer are the only equipment.

Warm Clothing Needed

Service on the observation platform calls for heavy duty clothing. Except for the chest-high parapet, there is no protection from wind, rain, or snow. Thus, the glad acceptance by the observation platoons of the three fur coats donated by citizens of the town, and the four rain or wind protectors bought by the town, is easily understood.

Beneath the observation platform, but still well off the ground, are "the comforts of home." Many a "spotter" stamping around the platform during his trick keeps himself warm by thoughts of how soon his watch will end and he can descend to the heated, boxlike cabin below. Hot drinks, crackers, doughnuts and cheese are provided by Lexington. From the seven windows and glass door of the cabin, the spotters can watch while resting or waiting for their watch on the platform.

On 24-Hour Basis

Somewhere, there must be a banner or pennant similar to the Navy "E" for excellence being prepared for men like those manning Lexington's liberty tower. Their record shows only one plane successfully getting by without notice since the post went on 24-hour duty on Dec. 8. One of the first posts to do so, by the way.

Sponsored by the local American Legion unit, Stanley Hill Post, the aircraft warning post was established in July, 1940, one of the first in the country. Since it went on 24-hour duty, the spotters have "caught" about 600 planes with a high of 52 in one day. Their alertness is not restricted to watching planes. The writer, a resident of Lexington, was not more than five steps up the long stairway to the tower top before observers on duty sought to enlist him.

Gordon Richards, Robert Whitney, Allan Rucker, George Graves, Irving Pierce, and Peter Robertson, all Lexington men, designed and built the tower. Tower-building is an old trade with Lexington men, however. A reproduction of their most famous alarm station, the Old Belfry, holds forth from the top of a nearby hill.

Like Days of 1775

Maximum efficiency was the gauge used by the builders. For instance, they made sure that the tower sides when erected would face the four chief points of the compass. Thereby, they insured that even the most confused observer could tell north, east, south, and west.

Another remarkable resemblance between these modern Minute Men and their predecessors is that about the same number answered the call for spotters as checked in at Lexington on April 18 and 19, 1775.

Comic relief in the night service is the work of a cartoonist who has discovered a knack for turning even the most ludicrous events into "alert" posters. He warned his fellow spotters to increase their watchfulness when he was the victim of a loose piece of string which could have, he intimated, have been left around by a saboteur. "Don't Walk or Run. Jump for the Phone!" is another.

Attempt to Bribe Physician Charged Against Selectee

Attempted bribery of a physician to circumvent selective service regulations was charged in the arraignment of a Revere man before United States Commissioner Edward Donovan yesterday.

In the first case of this kind in Massachusetts, Commissioner Donovan ordered Irving Kemler, Revere shoe store owner, to furnish $2,000 bail for appearance at a hearing on Feb. 16. Mr. Kemler pleaded not guilty to the charges.

The defendant offered to pay $500 to Dr. Harold L. Musgrave, draft board physician, if the physician would find him unfit for military service, Thomas P. O'Connor, Assistant United States Attorney, told the Commissioner.

Abraham Kaplan, attorney and brother-in-law of the defendant, said the latter had been motivated by consideration of his family. Mr. Kemler, the lawyer said, feared the loss of his business if he went into the service. "He is not a coward nor is he unwilling to serve his country," Mr. Kaplan said.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Continued very cold tonight with lowest temperatures only slightly above zero, and somewhat lower in suburbs tonight. Diminishing winds.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Southwestern Maine, and New Hampshire: Continued very cold tonight, and continued very cold in south, but not quite so cold in north portion tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being issued until sunset tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:31 p. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Wednesday, 12.58 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:29 p. m.

Razing of 'El' Over Atlantic Ave. Is Begun

Demolition for National Defense purposes of the unused Atlantic Avenue Elevated structure, long the butt of a hard-fought legal controversy, began today.

Workmen started loosening rivets and spikes preparatory to taking down eight spans of the structure, totaling 504 feet, between a point east of Congress Street and a point east of Summer Street. This section, which includes 372 tons of structural steel, and 326 tons of rails, piping, fittings, and miscellaneous metal is being torn down by the Elevated Company itself. The material will be stored for replacement on the Elevated's main line in case of air raid or other damage.

The remainder of the structure, comprising more than 9,000 tons of scrap iron, will be dismantled by a private contractor. Bids for this job will be accepted by the Elevated until Wednesday, Feb. 18. The structure also includes 356,905 pounds of copper.

Final legal barrier to demolition of the old elevated structure, unused since 1936, was removed last month by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court when the knotty franchise issue was settled. The decision, rendered by Justice Fred T. Field, declared briefly ". . . that the right of the Company is forfeited because the elevated structure is no longer being operated in the public service for which the franchise was granted."

Directors of the Boston Elevated Company, representing private stockholders, had opposed removal of the structure on the ground that it could be done only with a loss to the stockholders. Trustees of the Elevated, on the other hand, in direct charge of operations, had approved the demolition.

Only for the urgent demand for scrap metal it is doubtful if action to remove the elevated would have been pressed at this time. The two-mile long structure is said to contain enough scrap to build the following: one heavy cruiser and five destroyers; 10,000 16-inch Navy shells; 40,000 37mm. antiaircraft guns; 300 medium-sized tanks.

In addition to the scrap metal need demolition has been advocated in some quarters to rehabilitate the waterfront, and to lessen the traffic congestion on busy Atlantic Avenue where the elevated uprights tend to bottle up the heavy trucking along the waterfront artery.

Joyce at Capital to Confer On Distribution of New Autos

Answers to at least 75 questions on tire rationing regulations and distribution of new automobiles are being sought today by Thomas M. Joyce, State Rationing Administrator, at a Washington conference with Federal rationing officials.

Mr. Joyce is one of five State administrators throughout the Nation invited to the conference to discuss rationing procedure and methods preparatory to controlled distribution of new automobiles.

Meanwhile, the effect of tire rationing and the ban on new car sales is being felt by the State Registry of Motor Vehicles as 8,230 sets of 1942 registration plates were returned by Massachusetts motorists. This figure is 3,356 more than were turned back in January, 1941, when 4,874 sets of plates were returned. The January, 1941, figure is considered average. Most of the returned plates this year came from motorists putting up their cars to save their tires, it is believed.

New Automobiles

Prior to leaving for Washington, Mr. Joyce announced that persons who purchased new automobiles prior to Jan. 1 may get delivery between Feb. 12 and Feb. 26 if they file an affidavit showing the purchase date.

In addition, the purchaser must produce a bill of sale or a transfer of registration to gain a Rationing Board delivery certificate.

At the same time Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced that the State expects to realize $8 a ton from sale of old registration plates for scrap steel to aid war production.

Originally it had been planned to use the old plates in making 1943 registration plates. Recently, however, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced that the 1942 plates will be used in 1943, with a 1943 tag to cover the 1942 year number.

The plates are still being delivered to the Norfolk State Prison Colony. When the collection was first started by the American Legion, it was expected 500 tons of steel would be obtained. If that figure is realized, the State will obtain approximately $4,000 from the plate sale.

Proposals of A. A. A.

With the tire shortage being felt more generally, the Boston Automobile Association requested the American Automobile Association to submit to the Federal Government several proposals to provide tires for defense workers.

The club proposals included:

Education of motorists to save tires by better driving habits.

Institution of a vigorous campaign to collect scrap rubber and increase production of reclaimed rubber for tires.

Expansion of retreading facilities.

Increased production of synthetic rubber.

Immediate expansion of tire rationing to keep necessary automobiles on the road.

National prosecution of tire thefts and tire bootlegging.

Production of a victory tire fabricated with 5½ pounds of new rubber and the rest reclaimed rubber to save seven pounds of new rubber in each tire.

Pantry Panic

Continued from Page 1

two pounds here and another two pounds there."

Hoarding of any commodity is unpatriotic at this time and detrimental to the nation's victory effort. Hoarding of many of these products is entirely unnecessary from any point of view.

For instance, tissues and paper toweling. Kenneth Backman, Regional Director of Price Administration in Boston, declares there's no doubt but what the government will make adequate provision for sanitary necessities.

In fact, all legitimate needs of the civilian population will be taken care of, he asserts. "Even the present quota for sugar rationing is far above the average consumption."

When the hysteria is over and prices are stabilized, the government representative pointed out, many hoarders are likely to find themselves overstocked with items which are on the market at a lower price than those which prevailed during this period of panic.

What of Future?

Mr. Backman predicts that civilians will not be subject to any particular hardship even if they are not able to get some of the luxuries that they have always had. "Their sacrifices," he added, "can't compare with those that the boys in the service are making."

Even in the matter of sugar, the government does not expect an alarming shortage, Mr. Backman declared, since much larger crops have been planted this year in anticipation of just such a situation as has arisen.

It is also reported that an investigation is being made in Washington into the possibility of making alcohol for munitions from corn and wheat instead of from sugar, another factor which enters into the sugar picture, and may leave the sugar hoarder very red in the face.

J. R.

Woman's Club Plans Tire Conservation

By the Associated Press

New London, N. H., Feb. 3

The New London Woman's Club is doing its bit to conserve tires and gasoline, too.

A bulletin board has been placed in a local garage and anyone planning an out-of-town trip is urged to register his or her name and destination and the number of seats available in the car.

The club said that anyone who plans a trip to the same destination can contact the driver and go along.

Miles Assigned To First Corps AreaCommand

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP) — Brig. Gen. Sherman Miles was assigned today by the War Department to command the First Corps Area with headquarters at Boston, and Brig. Gen. Raymond Eliot Lee will succeed him as Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of Military Intelligence.

General Miles has been Assistant Chief of State since April, 1940, when he returned from an assignment at London as military attache to Great Britain and Ireland. He is the son of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who was General-in-Chief of the Army from 1895 to 1903. General Miles is a native of Washington, D. C., and was graduated from West Point in 1905.

General Lee, who has been acting head of military intelligence for several weeks during General Miles' absence on a special mission, was both predecessor and successor to General Miles in the London assignment as military attache. He returned to Washington from the British capital several months ago for assignment to the military intelligence division of the general staff.

He is a civil engineering graduate of the University of Missouri, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps following his graduation in 1909. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his World War services as executive officer of the chief of field artillery in France.

As Commanding General of the First Corps Area, General Miles, whose promotion to Major General is now before the Senate for confirmation, will succeed Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, who was assigned several weeks ago as superintendent of West Point. Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, coastal frontier defense commander in New England, who took over the temporary command of the First Corps Area at the time of General Wilby's transfer, will surrender the latter post to General Miles, but will retain the coastal defense command.

Taxpayers' Suit Asks Change In 'El' Bookkeeping Methods

Vox populi today had added weight to the demand for a change in bookkeeping methods and business conduct of the Boston Elevated Railway Company.

By a bill in equity in Suffolk Superior Court, 29 Massachusetts taxpayers asked for an order enjoining William E. Hurley, State Treasurer, from paying Elevated deficits totaling $3,652,573 for 1940 and 1941. Hearing on the issuance of a temporary injunction has been set for Thursday.

Their action followed by one week the petition of Robert T. Bushnell, State Attorney General, for determination by the Supreme Judicial Court of the proper methods followed by the Elevated Trustees in assessing the deficit. The high court referred the matter to the Superior Court.

Mr. Bushnell said the Trustees had exceeded their power. The taxpayers allege that legally inexistent deficits, computed to include legally unauthorized items, have been reported by the Trustees.

Requesting an accounting of the operation of the Elevated by the Trustees, the petitioners also ask for return of funds paid since 1932 toward deficits determined by the Court to be improperly assessed.

Only one deficit occurred during the first 10 years of the road's operation, two thirds of which was repaid to the state, the taxpayers asserted. During that period, they alleged, nearly all rolling stock of the company was replaced. They pointed out that since 1931 when the Public Control Act was extended the Elevated has reported deficits each year totaling $18,604,378.29.

Charging illegal payment of pensions, the petitioners alleged that the trustees have used the state-paid deficits to retire Elevated bonds. Such a use, they alleged, is unconstitutional as it provides in reality for payment of company debts with public funds.

Release of Guardsmen Sought

Men holding important defense industry jobs may soon be discharged from the State Guard, it was learned today.

Questionnaires which may lead to this action have been sent to every Guardsman, Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Guard head, disclosed.

The questionnaires, to be returned Feb. 20, ask the Guard members to describe their jobs in private industry and to determine from their unit commanders whether or not he could recommend their discharge.

Such recommendation would be made, General Erickson said, in case of "urgent priority claim" of a Guardsman's regular civilian occupation.

The questionnaires were prompted by requests of officials at the Charlestown Navy Yard, the Army Base, the Watertown Arsenal, and other defense production plants that some Guardsmen be relieved from active duty.

These officials pointed out, soon after the outbreak of war when Massachusetts Guardsmen were called out to defend vital State areas, that many men in this service were more urgently needed where they had been, and that their loss means serious delay to defense work.

Woolen Mills Bow To Boy Scouts Demand

NEWPORT, N. H., Feb. 3 (AP)—Labor tactics have won a decision for the Guild Boy Scouts over the Dorr Woolen Mills.

When their Scoutmaster was transferred to the night shift at the mill, the boys picketed the plant with placards proclaiming:

"We want our Scoutmaster back."

The management has placed Scoutmaster Joseph Willette back on the day shift.

Harvard Business Expert To Discuss Distribution

Prof. Malcolm P. McNair of the Harvard Business School, will be speaker at the opening session of the University Extension Course on "Trends in Retail Distribution," tomorrow evening at Harvard Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge. His subject will be "Retail Distribution Today." Daniel Bloomfield, Manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, is the course leader.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Public exhibition of paintings by leading modern European artists opened today in the Graduate School of Design, Robinson Hall, Harvard Yard. The display, assembled by New York's Museum of Modern Art, will continue daily and Sunday through Feb. 10. Included are paintings by Cezanne, Redon, Braque, Klee, Roz, and Arp.

"Conserving Our Foods" will be the subject of a discussion by Luther W. Faulkner of the State Department of Conservation who will speak before a public forum of the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation division. At the Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House, 276 Armory Street, at 8 p. m.

Barriers to dictatorship in the United States will be explained by Joseph C. Moriarty, attendance supervisor in the Revere public schools system, when he appears as guest speaker before the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation Forum at the Williams Municipal Building, West Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, at 8 p. m.

Tomorrow

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Old Timepieces" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Bayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14
Radio Timetable: Page 4

The Elevated Comes Down to Aid Defense

International

First Steps in Razing Atlantic Ave. 'El'

Workmen remove spikes from rails, a small beginning to the demolition of the structure which marks a past era in transportation. Spikes and some rails and a part of the elevated structure will be stored as replacements if, as, and when needed.

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Army Supply Corps Shines In Iceland Job

Wide World-Associated Press

WITH THE UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER CORPS IN THE FIELD, Iceland—Pilots, tank crews, doughboys, and gunners get the cheers, but the Quartermaster Corps—the anonymous army without banners—has won a signal victory in its fight to supply and maintain the American Army in Iceland.

Every day, despite snow, cold, wind, rain, and gloom of night, the Quartermaster Corps sends 25 pounds of supplies, including fuel, to each soldier on the island. That may not sound like much, but figure it on terms of 1,00 men. Thats 12½ tons. Figure it on a basis of poor roads, insufficient docking facilities, and a supply line 3,000 miles long.

The task has been great. Not so much because of the number of men involved, but because of Iceland itself. In 1917, when the United States Army went to France, there were British and French supplies at hand, there were adequate docking facilities in three large ports. In China, Hawaii, the Philippines there were permanent garrisons which lived in some measure off the country they guarded.

But everything must be brought to Iceland—everything. There was no lumber, no coal, no excess food. The British had little enough of their own. There was one port, Reykjavik, through which the Quartermaster Corps could unload. The roads were horrible.

Somehow the Quartermaster Corps, which includes port arrangement in its myriad assignments, did the job.

Every soldier must be a fighting soldier in modern warfare where the rear areas are as open to attack by bombers, parachutists, or air infantry as the front. The Quartermaster Corps is trained to fight as infantry, to act as reserve battalions for fighting troops.

Quartermaster Corps troops here are as eager for a crack at the enemy as the infantry, artillery, or marines.

"If you want anything done, call the quartermaster" is an Army proverb. A trip through shops and depots of the Corps show it is true.

The versatility of the Corps is attested by the names of some of the units in Iceland. There are, among others, the following units: Motor repair, shoe repair, laundry, refrigerator, depot company, light maintenance, aviation supply, bakery.

Then, too, there are the cooks and the men who run the "Px's," the post exchanges where soldiers flock to buy everything from candy to razors.

The Quartermaster Corps handles all supplies exclusive of ammunition and technical equipment for special services.

Seventy-five items are listed as "major items." The list begins with "animals" which are nonexistent in this motorized command, although some old timers have cast envious eyes on the stout Icelandic ponies for pack transport, and ends with "vegetables-dehydrated."

Between this alpha and omega are hundreds of minor items ranging from matches to mosquito netting.

Of "ships and shoes and sealing wax and cabbages and kings" the first and the last are the only items the Quartermaster Corps can't supply.

Storage in Iceland was a basic problem but it was solved with the aid of the engineers. In the wilderness enough buildings to house a fair-sized town have risen with one engineer major as architect, contractor, boss carpenter, bricklayer, and a dozen other portfolios.

There are mammoth refrigerator plants, a huge bakery, great warehouses, shoe-repair shops, fullly equipped shops that can handle a sedan or a five-ton truck with equal ease, cleaning and pressing establishments, and two or three other buildings.

U. S. Highway Westward To Honor MacArthur

HASTINGS, Neb., Feb. 3 (AP)—United States Highway 34 will be known as the Douglas MacArthur Highway, according to action taken at a meeting of the United States Highway 34 Association here yesterday.

The Association voted unanimously to name the highway extending from Chicago to Granby, Colo., in honor of the heroic commander of the American Army in the Philippines.

FLORIDA

REAL ESTATE

If you are planning to rent or buy real estate in Florida, you may find it helpful to consult the Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor. It lists interesting values in apartments, houses, estates, lots and farms.

Read the COAST TO COAST REAL ESTATE DIRECTORY Published Every Wednesday

In The Christian Science Monitor

Dressed for Winter Duty in Iceland

Associated Press

Group of American Red Cross Workers

Who have arrived in Iceland for active service with American armed forces there. Wearing heavy coats, fur caps, and mittens, the girls are shown as they appeared just before leaving Washington. They are, first row (left to right): Margaret Singer, Uniontown, Md.; Jane Goodell, New York; Helen Stephenson, Washington, Camelia Greetham, Washington. Second row: Mary Dolliver, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Betsy Lane Quinlan, Waynesville, N. C.; Doris Thain, Birmingham, Ala.; June Duncan, Washington, and Elizabeth Clark, Framingham Center, Mass.

'Common Service of Mankind' Set as Goal by Halifax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—With Christianity facing more sinister forces than it has had to contend with since the Dark Ages, those who would heal the world's ills must "have their feet set firmly on the rock" of trust in God, Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, declared here last night.

Addressing the annual dinner of the Church Club of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Lord Halifax stressed that those who would seek in postwar days to save Germany "from the pit into which she has fallen" must needs have an educated spiritual faith. Giving special heed to the perplexities of postwar Germany, he said one of Hitler's deepest crimes and one of Christianity's gravest future problems was the Nazi debasement of German youth.

Only two triumphs redeem the tragic cost of the present war, Lord Halifax continued: first, the fact that people are coming to see that happiness does not depend upon material things; second, that nations are learning there are higher allegiance than patriotism—allegiance to the "common service of mankind:"

More than 500 laymen and clergymen heard Lord Halifax and the Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, who declared that Americans were fighting today "not for peace at any price, but for righteousness at any cost."

William E. Sims, President of the Club, presided.

Sinister Forces Faced

Lord Halifax's address in part follows:

"Christianity is now facing more sinister forces than any that it has had to contend with since the Dark Ages, and never has the challenge to Christianity been more menacing or direct. . . .

We have thought that the place and influence of Christianity among us, even if not always acknowledged or however imperfectly applied, were to be reckoned among those things which we deem permanent.

And now all this is changed. . . . We are familiar enough with the form in which the challenge comes. . . .

It would indeed be strange if human nature, seeking only the limited horizons, were not deeply affected by the spectacle of horror and suffering that the world presents, and did not cry out for some explanation of the apparent contradiction between these happenings and the conception of an all-powerful and all-loving God.

The Christian who understands his faith ought not to shrink from these difficulties, and I think that this is one of the respects in which no small responsibility rests upon us all at this present time. Indeed, I would dare to say that the gospel of pacifism in the face of the present struggle ought rightly to make less appeal to Christians than to any other community of human beings. . . .

Our duty to the rising generation is almost forced upon us by the circumstances of today. . . . Those who are the enemies of Christianity are not neglecting this vital element in their evil planning.

I often think that one of the deepest crimes that Hitler has committed has been to debase the noblest qualities of youth—enthusiasm, self-sacrifice, devotion—to the low service of material ends; all these he has harnessed to the unworthy cause of making Germany the master of an enslaved and hopeless world. Youth shines with the spirit of ardor and great adventure, and that all these high emotions should be seduced to ends so vile is tragedy indeed. But for these ends, they gladly give their lives.

We who have today the right to call ourselves free have had to measure for ourselves the value we set on the democratic way of life. And we know that if we are to defeat Hitler and those who serve him with an almost religious fervor, our faith must burn with a flame as white as theirs.

Real Education Needed

The deepest anxiety before the world today must be the future trend of thought in this 80 million of virile people set in the middle of Europe, whose minds have been so cruelly and so dangerously debased. He would be a bold man who claimed to see any easy solution of this problem. It will no doubt have to be attacked from many sides. But one thing is certain. And that is that those who wish to save Germany from the pit into which she has fallen must themselves have their feet set firmly on the rock. And that comes back always and everywhere to education.

Do we not all need to recognize that the smallest part of education is information? A wise man I think once defined education as that which remains when we have forgotten all that we have been taught.

And is not the kernel of the matter this—that man is essentially a spiritual being, and that the deepest and truest function of education must be to make him aware of his relation to the Power that is outside and greater than himself and of the practical consequences that this awareness must carry with it in his daily life?

Our peoples are co-operating today because only by joint effort can we save what has to be saved if we are to live as free men; we are working together because we believe that birthright of free men is worth any sacrifice. Heaven knows we can all realize the tragic cost—the cost we are paying now. Only two things redeem it. In the first place, I think that through this crucible of war people are coming to see that happiness does not depend upon material things. They are coming to attach new meaning to the old question: "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

And secondly, I believe that, when we have got through—as we surely shall—we shall work to build together that larger loyalty of which Nurse Cavell spoke when she said: "Patriotism is not enough"—that higher allegiance through which all nations can bring their special gifts, in whatever sphere, to the common service of mankind.

U. S. Traffic Accidents Grow; Six States Improve Records

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In the face of a 5 per cent increase in traffic accidents for the United States as a whole last year, 14 large cities improved their own records and three large ones held their ground, according to the annual report of the National Safety Council. Six States registered improvement also.

As usual, the report showed that there is no inevitable trend in casualties, say those who made it. Cities and states that take steps to assure the safety of their people through campaign of education, through improvement of streets and highways, and through good law enforcement, get results even though in times like the present the increased tempo of war production seems to increase hazards.

Memphis, Tenn., carried off top honors. It heads the achievement list with a 57 per cent decrease in fatalities in 1941 as compared with 1940. The Safety Council calls this a "whopping reduction" and credits more effective law enforcement with much of the improvement. The city has had an all-around safety program for some years. Saint Paul, Minn., comes next with a 21 per cent cut. Then follow Cincinnati, Ohio, Indianapolis, Ind., Pittsburgh, Pa., Milwaukee, Wis., and Houston, Texas.

Other Important Cities

Other cities in this honor roll are: Portland, Ore., Newark, N. J., San Antonio Texas, Chicago, New York, Birmingham, Ala., San Francisco, St. Louis, Mo., Boston, and Rochester, N. Y.

Six states qualified for places on the roll of honor by reducing the number of fatalities on their highways. Delaware led the group with a 23 per cent reduction. The others are New Hampshire, Colorado, Idaho, North Dakota and Wyoming. Vermont held its last year's position.

Figured on a mileage basis with allowances for traffic increases, Alabama, Louisiana, and Florida also qualified for the list of states showing improvement, although they did not report actual decreases.

Industry's Record Good

Not so creditable, however, is the record of the nation as a whole. The fatality list for the year totaled 101,500. The injured numbered 300,000. The cost in dollars was $3,750,000,000, as estimated by the National Safety Council.

Industry made a better record than the highways in regard to casualties. The fatality rate went up only 6 per cent while employment rose 17 per cent in manufacturing industries and 9 per cent in total nonagricultural employment. Thus, there really was a net gain in safety here. But there was no such compensation to be noted in the highway figures.

The traffic toll of 40,000 fatalities was an all-time high. It is true, travel increased last year, but the rise in mileage was only 11 per cent, while the fatality rate went up 16 points.

Safety campaigns of recent years still show their effect on the country as a whole, however. Although the rate rose last year, it did not reach that of the all-time high year of 1936 for accidents of all kinds. The best of recent years was 1939, when the total was 92,623. Last year there was an increase and this year shows the same trend.

The Safety Council seeks to impress upon the country the importance of conserving lives in the home defense field.

"The traffic toll in each of nine months last year was greater than the toll in the Pearl Harbor disaster," it stated. It pointed out that the loss of labor in occupational industries and in off-the-job accidents was sufficient to build 20 battleships, 200 destroyers and 7,000 heavy bombers. It regards safety campaigns as a vital contribution to the natior's war effort.

Here's Allen's Chance To Learn to Swim

NORMAN, Okla., Feb. 3 (AP)—If Larry Allen, the Associated Press' sea-going war correspondent will come here, he can learn to swim in 10 days—free.

Herb Allphin, University of Oklahoma swimming Coach, read of Mr. Allen's epic adventures with the British fleet in the Mediterranean in which Mr. Allen remarked he could not swim.

He wired Mr. Allen: "I can teach you to swim in 10 days if you'll come to our pool at Norman and follow instructions. Lessons will be complimentary."

Financier and Rare Book Dealer Sued By Baron Charging 'Tom Jones' Fake

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—A suit contesting the authenticity of a copy of the first edition of Henry Fielding's novel "Tom Jones" was brought against Owen D. Young, financier, and Gabriel Wells, rare book dealer, in Federal Court here yesterday.

The action, seeking the recovery of an alleged $8,151 overcharge, was brought by Baron Nathaniel Mayer Victor Rothschild, to whom the books and an autograph manuscript of the first three books of Alexander Pope's "Essay on Man" were sold by Mr. Wells for £3,500 in 1937 on behalf of Mr. Young. Baron Rothschild did not know of Mr. Young's interest in the transaction at that time.

"The said set of 'Tom Jones' was not of the character stated by the defendant Wells," the complaint charged. "It was not in uncut condition or original binding, but, on the contrary, contained a number of fake or facsimile leaves which had been skillfully inserted and which were not of the first edition. The binding had been restored, and instead of being of the unusual value represented by the price asked by the defendant and paid to him by the plaintiff, was worth not more than the sum of £100."

In answer to the charges, Mr. Wells said Baron Rothschild had received the Fielding item described in the sale catalogue and that no representations had been made to him beyond the fact that it was that item. He declared the Pope manuscript was much more valuable than the Fielding novel and that Baron Rothschild was trying in his suit to separate the two to the disadvantage of the seller.

Both items were from the Jerome Kern collection dispersed here in 1929.

Recruits to Train At Manhattan Beach

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Nearly one half of Manhattan Beach, one of New York City's summer playgrounds, has passed from private ownership into the service of the Coast Guard as a recruit-training center. Consisting of about 50 acres of commercial beach development, the center was commissioned Feb. 1 following announcement of the purchase by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, in Washington.

To be known as Manhattan Beach Training Station, it will be operated primarily for training Coast Guard recruits, but also will serve as a center for certain petty-officer ratings. The property, including about a half mile of beach frontage, cost $2,500,000 and was bought from Joseph P. Day, who has owned and operated the development for 34 years.

N. Y. Authority Housing Plan Helped Many

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Housing for 2,943 families in four new housing projects was provided by the New York City Housing Authority in 1941, according to its annual report to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, made public yesterday. The four projects, completed during 1941 at a total cost of $68,202,000, were East River Houses, Manhattan; Kingsborough Houses and Wallabout Houses, Brooklyn, and Clason Point Gardens in the Bronx. In the eight years of its existence the Authority has provided homes for 13,180 families, the report said.

Assets of the Authority were placed at $125,000,000 as of Dec. 31, 1941, by the report. In 1941, average operating cost was $62.31 a room as compared with $73.63 for 1940 and $82.71 for 1939, it said, adding that vacancy and collection losses amounted to only .032 per cent of the total rent load of $3,020,825 for 1941.

During the past year the Authority began construction of Fort Greene Houses in Brooklyn near the New York Navy Yard which will house 13,000 persons. Sites were cleared for Chelsea and Amsterdam Houses in Manhattan, but building operations were held up for lack of materials. In addition, four new projects were approved for construction—the Edwin Marham Houses, Staten Island; Lillian Wald Houses and Jacob Riis Houses on Manhattan, and the Brownsville Houses in Brooklyn.

Meanwhile the Citizens Housing Council sent a letter to Mayor La Guardia urging reorganization of the Housing Authority. Harold S. Buttenheim, President of the Council, recommended that the body consist of one paid administrator instead of the present set-up of five unpaid members. Housing, he held has become a proper function of the city government and should be administered by a full-time executive with major responsibilities for the work.

Willkie to Be Guest At 'Oscars' Banquet

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Feb. 3 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie will be the guest of honor of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences when it awards its "Oscars" for the best movie performances of 1941 at a banquet Feb. 26.

The Army has withdrawn its objections to the meeting, the Academy president, Walter Wanger, said, but the affair is being planned with an eye to war economy. Tickets will be $10 instead of the usual $25.

Movie workers are voting now on candidates. The nominees will be announced Feb. 9 and final ballots will be mailed to more than 10,000 members of the screen actors, writers' and directors guilds, producers, technicians and others, Feb. 12.

Sideglances in Washington: Wilson Puts 'Rest' Up to Boys

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"Ogre" Wilson: Since proposing a 10 p. m. curfew for government girl employees, Representative Earl Wilson (R) of Indiana, has become "Early to Bed" Wilson to his colleagues.

In verse, he protests:

I'm not an old ogre who spoils girls' fun,
I just see a job that has got to be done;
So here's to a curfew and feeling your best,
The boys in the service will settle the rest.

Friendly enemies: Attorney General Francis Biddle was announcing at a press conference the other day the rules for registration of "loyal enemy aliens" that began this week.

"With your erudition, sir," inquired a newspaperman, "what do you mean by 'loyal enemy Alien?'"

Mr. Biddle had to admit it was "technical characterization" for a German, Italian or Japanese non-citizen not rounded up as "dangerous."

Stentorian Senate: The newer type of Supreme Court justice has a hard time adjusting himself to the custom that has all court attachés talking in low tones and whispers.

Witness the reported entrance of Mr. Justice Byrnes at a luncheon with old Senate cronies in the Office of Secretary of the Senate Edwin A. Halsey. In loud voice, he announced:

"I want everyone to shout at the top of his lungs."

Senate sweets: The "Senators Only" dining room of the Capitol has its own method of sugar rationing.

Sugar is served in small wax paper envelopes, a teaspoonful in each. There's no limit to the number a Senator can have, but he is expected to count and stir well what he takes.

Snappy comeback: Latest Henderson story concerns a woman who came to him asking if there was any way her mother could get four new rubber tires for her automobile.

"This is the best I can do for her," replied Mr. Henderson.

He pulled a rubber band out of his pocket.

Palmer Named Adviser

NEW YORK, (AP)—C. R. Palmer, President of Cluett, Peabody & Company, has been named a member of the Business Advisory Council for the Department of Commerce at Washington, it was announced Feb. 2.

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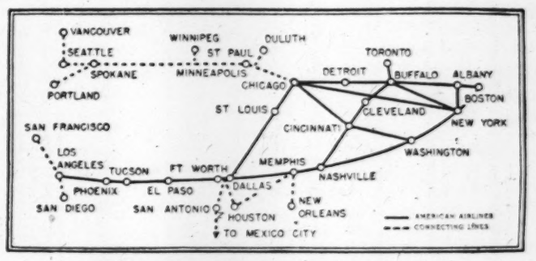

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Women's Clubs To Study Ties With Americas

Pan-American forums for the study of Latin-American relations will be conducted by clubs throughout the country this year under the program outlined by Mrs. Nancy Rupley Armstrong, Chairman of the Department of International Relations of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Armstrong, whose home is in Houston, Texas, is spending a few days in Boston and expects while she is here, to confer with Mrs. David Westcott, President of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Max Ulin, Massachusetts State Chairman of International Relations. She came East to attend the mid-winter meeting of the General Federation Board, called in Washington, D. C., 10 days ago by Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, of Baltimore, General Federation President.

There is no subject more vital in connection with this country's relations with other nations than Pan-Americanism, Mrs. Armstrong believes, and this, she points out, will be the theme of the April convention of the General Federation.

The Texas Federation, of which she has long been an active and prominent member, will be hostess for the meeting which will be held in Fort Worth.

Texas Feels Responsibility

As the greatest Latin-American border state, Texas feels its responsibility for leading the way in building a better understanding of and stronger ties of friendship with the Latin-American countries, she says.

As a native of Texas, having been born on a plantation settled by her grandfather before the Mexican Revolution, Mrs. Armstrong speaks from the standpoint of a true Texan and is alert to the common interests by which the Republics of the Americas are bound together.

She has also given attention to the problems which confront many of the countries of South America and hopes to find ways, through the clubs' serious study of them, in which the women of North America can give substantial aid in solving some of them.

Mrs. Armstrong served as Chairman of International Relations of the Texas Federation in 1935 and, in 1940, represented that body as an Ambassador of Friendship to the capitals of the countries of Central and South America, on a 17,000-mile air journey.

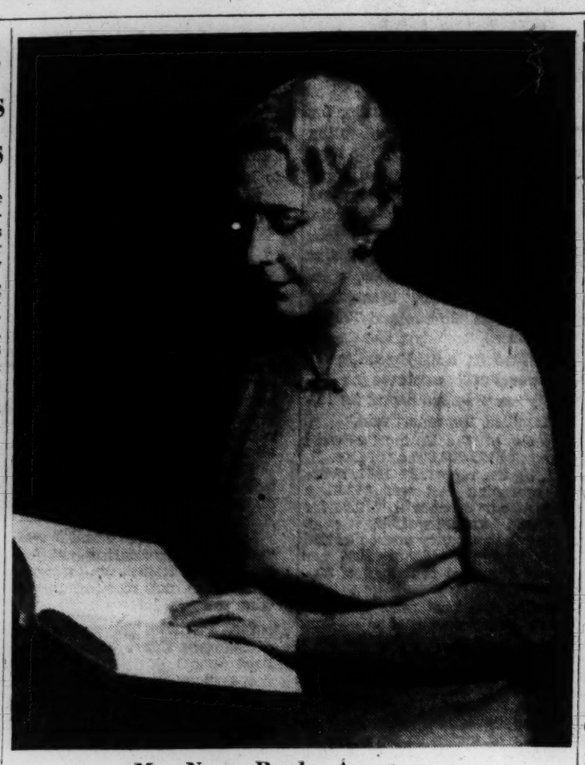
Preceded Friendship Tour

She made the trip prior to the Friendship Tour of the General Federation, led by Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, of Portland, Ore., immediate Past President of the national organization, in the spring of 1940, following the convention in Milwaukee, and acted as a herald for the larger group of North American clubwomen who followed her.

In addition to the study of Latin-America, Mrs. Armstrong will outline a program of work under her department, designed to give the clubwomen a broader knowledge of the peoples of the Orient, Australia, and New Zealand.

Following her visit in Boston, she will return to the General Federation headquarters in Washington, where she will confer with Mrs. Whitehurst on the department program, stopping in New York on her way, for conferences there. Her work as a General Federation Department Chairman will take her to most of the States in the Union before her three-year term is completed.

She is at the Copley-Plaza during her stay in Boston.



Mrs. Nancy Rupley Armstrong

Houston, Texas, woman Chairman of the Department of International Relations of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

D. A. R. Chapter to Celebrate

Jonathan Hatch Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, is to celebrate its eighth birthday tomorrow at a meeting at the home of its Regent, Miss Ruth B. Newcomb, Siders Pond Road, Falmouth.

The Assistant Red Cross Field Director at Camp Edwards, Miss Gerna Walker, is to be the speaker of the afternoon.

In town, Paul Revere Chapter will hold its meeting Thursday morning at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. The program includes an illustrated lecture by Priscilla Gough of the Bachrach Studios on "Photographs, Old and New"; and a talk by Miss Alice Cobb, field representative for Pine Mountain Settlement School in Harlan County, Kentucky, on the work this school, aided by the D. A. R., is doing for boys and girls.

The Regent, Mrs. F. Allen Burt, will appoint delegates at this meeting to represent the chapter at the State Conference in March and the Continental Congress in Washington in April. A sum of money will be voted to aid the Signal Lantern Society, Children of the American Revolution, which the Paul Revere Chapter sponsors.

Luncheon, which follows the meeting, will be under the direction of Miss Emily C. Wilde, Vice-Regent, and Mrs. Henry Ridgway, Chairman of Hostesses for the day, meeting at the Colonial Club, 234 Boylston Street, Boston, on Monday, with luncheon at 12:30 preceding the business session. Miss Josephine G. Richardson, Regent, will preside.

Mrs. Ferdinand J. Blake, Vice-Regent, will report to the Chapter on the need and desirability of members opening their homes to service men on leave or furlough, and also on the demand for books, games, and other useful gifts at the camps and forts in this vicinity. Mrs. Blake is Chapter chairman of the Servicemen's Hospitality Committee.

Members of the Chapter are being asked to bring to the meeting anything they may have to contribute to the collection of American Indian crafts, which is in charge of Mrs. Edwin A. Shaw.

Donations will be made at the session to the two schools supported by the National Society, the Kate Duncan Smith School in Grant, Alabama, and the Tamassee School in South Carolina; to the Lenora White McQuesten Student Loan Fund; the Americanism committee for adult alien perfect attendance certificates; the Girl Home Makers' Committee; the D. A. R. Museum Fund; to the two Real Daughters of the American Revolution; and to the Chapter's own auxiliary, Sanctuary of Freedom Society, Children of the American Revolution.

A penny sale, to aid Chapter activities, will be in charge of Mrs. Marion E. Mansure and Mrs. Benjamin F. Buckley, assisted by Miss Anne E. Mansur and Miss Bette Louise Richardson of the Sanctuary of Freedom Society.

Old South Chapter will be represented by several members at the luncheon at the Hotel Vendome, Feb. 12, being sponsored by Mrs. Herman F. Robinson, State Chairman of the Committee on National Defense through Patriotic Education.

Professional Women to Meet

Doctors' and Journalists' Evening is being observed tonight by the Professional Woman's Club at 8 o'clock in the Georgian Room of the Hotel Statler.

Co-chairmen for the evening are Dr. Grace Taplin and Miss Eleanor Rust Mosely.

Dr. David Lewis, author, lecturer, and teacher, will speak on "After Forty What?" and following his talk there will be a question period.

Other speakers are Mrs. Mary Mahoney of the Boston Globe whose subject is "How the Girl Reporter Reports"; and Miss Jessie Ash Arndt of The Christian Science Monitor, who will discuss "A Woman's View of the News."

Ushering is in charge of Josephine Bruce Chapin, Dr. Angela M. Greeley, Dr. Loretta Joy Cummins, Dr. Esca A. Pratt, and Dr. Cecile S. Moore.

Everett Friday Club To Hear Musicale At Next Meeting

The program for the Feb. 6 meeting of the Friday Club of Everett will include musical selections by The Beach Fisher Duo with The Señoritas, Louise Beach, soprano, Thelma Jo Fisher, contralto, Helen Zoe Duncan, pianist, and Edith Stevens, violinist.

Mrs. Robert M. Magee, President of the Club, will conduct the meeting.

The Dramatic Class met this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Gardner H. Shattuck, Jr., and a program of pantomimes was arranged by Mrs. Arthur R. Fennell, Mrs. Leon Lewis, Mrs. Raymond Calpin, and Mrs. Philip J. Crowley.

"American Humorists—Past and Present" will be discussed at the meeting of the Literature Class next Tuesday, at the home of Mrs. Marjorie Cate Doherty, 190 Linden Street. Books will be reviewed by Miss Sara Hall, Mrs. Wallace Dunbar, Mrs. Eugene Wright, and Mrs. Leo Gilman.

The co-hostesses will be Mrs. Walton Nason, Mrs. Rufus Hall, Mrs. Thomas Collins, and Mrs. Albert MacGee.

Cantabrigia Club Dessert-Bridge

The Central Committee of the Cantabrigia Club is arranging a dessert-bridge for Friday, Feb. 13, at 1:30 p. m., in the clubhouse, 100 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge.

Mrs. Howe C. Amee, Second Vice-President, is Chairman for the event, and will be assisted by Mrs. Jere J. Meaney, Mrs. Witham Carr, Mrs. H. Brooks Crosby, Mrs. Mary E. Hering, and Mrs. Harold L. Sherwin.

Tickets may be obtained from any member of this Committee.

Parish Players To Present Drama

"The Man Who Stayed at Home," a stage hit of the days of the first World War, will be revived for the benefit of the British War Relief Society by the Parish Players of Winchester next Saturday evening in the Parish Hall of the First Congregational Church.

The play is a melodrama dealing with espionage and secret service agents, and has been revised and brought up to date by Francis R. Hart, Jr., President of the Cape Playhouse in Dennis, who also is directing the production with the assistance of the Playhouse technical staff.

It is the second in a series of three plays put on by the Parish Players during the season. In each case two performances are held, and the proceeds from the second performance are donated to British War Relief.

In this instance the play opens on Friday night to a house already sold out.

Ushers for the Saturday evening showing are in charge of Gerald Y. Hills, who will be assisted by Richard Parkhurst, Dwight Cabot, Charles Burnham and William Cusack.

Newton Club 'Fed' Has Meeting Today

The midwinter meeting of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs was held at the Newtonville Woman's Club today.

Mrs. H. Clayton Pearson, President of the Federation, and Mrs. Raymond A. Green, President of the Newtonville Club, which is acting as hostess-club, will greet members during the social and dessert hour from 1:30 to 2:15 p. m.

Lenice Ingram Bacon will talk on "Quilts and Quilt Lore," as a feature of the program, and Mrs. Sylvia Pettys will sing a group of old-fashioned songs.

The Preservation of Antiques Committee is arranging an exhibition of quilts.

Mrs. Irving O. Palmer and Mrs. Hubert G. Ripley will preside over refreshments.

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Many Attend Discussion Of War Service

Many prominent Boston men and women met at the home of Mrs. Robert G. Dodge, 2 Raleigh Street, yesterday afternoon to hear Mrs. Harper Sibley of Rochester, N. Y., talk on the organizations giving service in the defense effort. Mrs. Sibley, whose husband is President of the United Service Organizations, was here from New York for the dedication of four USO Clubhouses on Cape Cod.

Representatives of many Boston organizations were present including District Attorney Robert F. Bradford and Mrs. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Hallowell, Mrs. J. Wells Farley, Mrs. Thomas M. Claflin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Pliny Jewell, and Mrs. B. Harrison Ragle.

Other guests included Mrs. Albert Farwell Bemis, Mrs. Charles B. Barnes, Dr. and Mrs. Leonard Carmichael, Mrs. Charles C. Cunningham, Harold Cutler, the Rev. James H. Doyle, Mrs. Richard F. Fuller, Mrs. Henry Fay, John L. Crandin, Miss Isabella Grandin, Mrs. Edwin Ginn, Mrs. Francis C. Hall, Mrs. Paul M. Hamlen, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hurwitz.

Also Arthur S. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Perry, Mrs. William Brace Pratt, Miss Dorothy Rackemann, Mrs. William B. Robbins, Mrs. Mortimer A. Seabury, Mrs. Richard Smith, and A. C. Wellington.

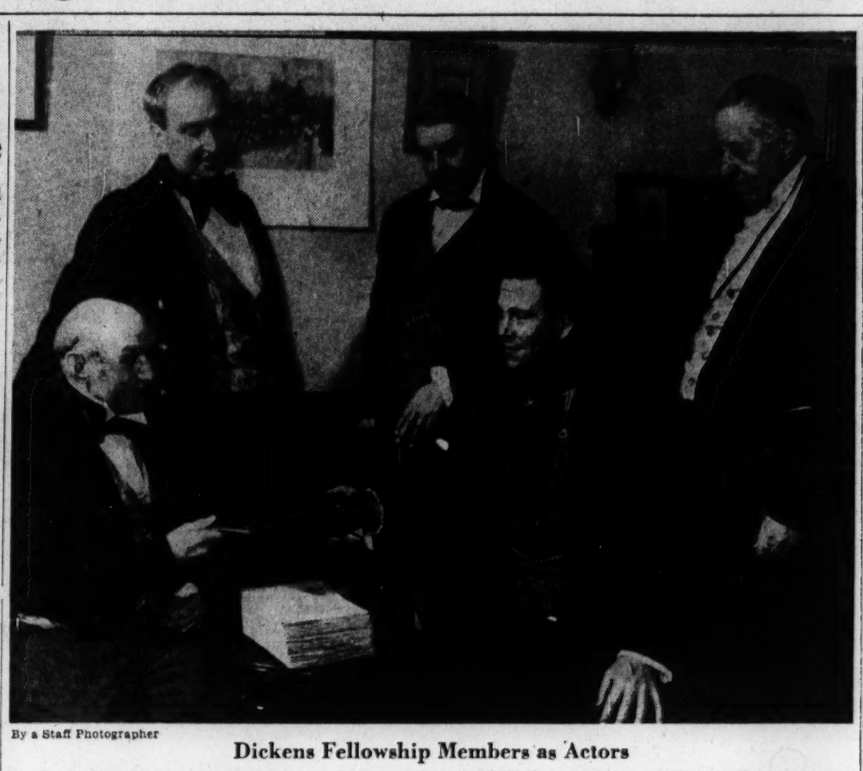
'Members' Day' At West Medford

Today was "Members' Day" at the West Medford Woman's Club, the meeting being held in Community Hall, Harvard Avenue, under the direction of Ethel C. Bryan, Program Chairman.

The program included musical selections and a dramatic reading, based on an incident in the life of Abraham Lincoln and arranged by Anna B. Boynton.

The Dramatic Workshop portrayed "Famous Women of America" in picture, song, and story, arranged by Mrs. Bryan with the assistance of Mrs. Boynton and a chorus of club members.

A food sale for the Community Service Committee was conducted by Mrs. Louise B. Wolfe.



By a Staff Photographer

Dickens Fellowship Members as Actors

They will reproduce next Saturday the dinner of Feb. 1, 1842, given in honor of Charles Dickens on his first visit to Boston. Left to right, standing: Harrison Crofford as Jonathan Chapman, Mayor of Boston; David E. Sprague as J. Thomas Stevenson, a representative merchant; Edward F. Payne as Josiah Quincy, Jr., President of Massachusetts Senate. Left to right, seated: William Miller as T. Colley Grattan, British Consul; William Beers as Charles Dickens.

Boston to Re-enact Famous Dickens Dinner

The noted English novelist, "Charles John Huffam Dickens," will be guest of honor next Saturday at a dinner given by certain young men of Boston, in the Parish Hall of the Arlington Street Church in a reproduction of the noted event of 1842.

"Josiah Quincy," Jr., President of the Massachusetts Senate, will be toastmaster. His eminent father, President of Harvard College, will respond "with winged words." The well-known young physician of Boston, "Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes," will sing an original song which he composed especially for the occasion; and the British Consul, "T. Colley Grattan," will add his word of welcome.

Other speakers will be "Richard Henry Dana, Jr.," author of "Two Years Before the Mast"; Boston's Mayor, "Jonathan Chapman," who promises to be his brightest and wittiest, with sparkling comments in Latin; "Washington Allston," author-artist who plans to be "in delicate mood," a Representative Merchant who swears he will make a "capable speech," and "J. M. Field," the popular comedian at the Tremont Theater.

The calendar will turn back 100 years, and any one who wanders into the Parish Hall at half-past six will know, by costume and decoration, that the year is 1842. This, in short, announces the coming celebration, by the Boston Branch of The Dickens Fellowship, of the great "Boz" dinner of Feb. 1, at Papanti's in Tremont Row. Feb. 7 is actually the anniversary of the birth of Charles Dickens, Esquire, who arrived in Boston, on the first of his two visits, on Jan. 22, 1842, and immediately became the center of Beacon Hill social activity. Not quite 30 years old, he was already famous on both sides of the Atlantic.

In the costume of the period, William Beers will play the part of Dickens; Edward F. Payne that of Josiah Quincy Jr.; and Henry W. L. Dana will represent his paternal grandfather, Richard Henry Dana Jr. His maternal grandfather, the poet Longfellow, incidentally, became friendly with Dickens during the latter's visits to America.

Harrison Crofford will be the Mayor of the city; David E. Sprague the Representative Merchant; Leon Dadmun the comedian; Livingston Stebbins the President of Harvard; Frank W. C. Hersey the gentle Washington Allston; and William Miller of London the British Consul. The pastor of the Arlington Street Church, the Rev. Dana McLean will invoke a blessing, as did the Rev. Dr. Francis Parkman, at the dinner of 1842.

About 200 persons attended the "Boz" dinner. A newspaper of Feb. 3, 1842 records, "Precisely at the appointed hour of five, a full band struck up Washington's March, which was afterwards followed by 'God Save the Queen.'"

The dignified Dr. Holmes sang, to the air of "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls," his poem for the occasion, which assured the native land of the honored guest:

Nor o'er thy far horizons springs
One hallowed star of fame,
But kindles, like an angel's wings,
Our western skies in flame!

Joe Field's comic song entitled, "The Wery Last Obserwation of Weller Senior" probably sounded uproariously humorous to the young men of 1842, even if it does not have quite the same effect upon the audience of today. It warned the novelist,

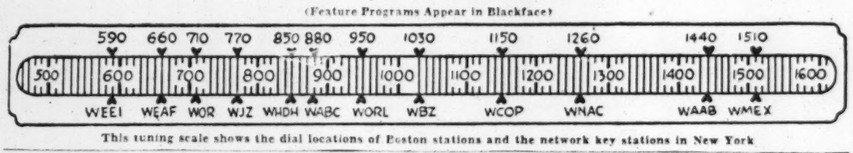
They'll eat you, Boz, in Boston!
and
They'll eat you in New York!
Lord! how they gobbled "Pickwick"—fate
Which "Oliver" befell!
And watering mouths met "Nic"
and "Smike"
And watering eyes as well.

The Boston Morning Post sent two shorthand reporters to the dinner, and every speech is to be found in a little book on the subject, in the Boston Public Library. The ten courses included, among other delicacies of the Boston market, roasts of turkey, mongrel geese, partridges, quail and canvas back ducks.

P. P. S.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:15	Swing Time	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	"WCAE Airliners"; or.;	Sports and music
3:45	Fed. Women's Clubs	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	vocalists; News	Sports and music
4:00	Musical Camera	Club Matinee; variety,	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and music
4:15	Orch.; Jerry & Sky	Club Matinee; variety,	"Stella Dallas"	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30	United We Stand	Club Matinee; variety,	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Press news	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	"Four of Us"	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; dinner concert,	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15	Voice of Broadway	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier
6:30	"Page One"; music,	Sports Digest; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news,	Dance music
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Red Nichols' Orchestra	Five Star News; Talk
7:30	Helen Menken in	George Burns, Gracie	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dance music
7:45	"Second Husband"	Allen; guests; music	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	The Alpineers
8:00	"Are You a Missing	Cugat Rhumba Revue	Ray Block's Orchestra;	"What's My Name"; quiz	"PM" Reporter
8:15	Heir?"; drama	Cugat Rhumba Revue	vocalists; chorus	program	"Hollywood Four"
8:30	"Arkansas Traveler"; Bob Burns	'Meet Your Navy'; Naval	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	'Ned Jordon, Secret	Henry King's Orchestra
8:45		Band; Chorus; Speakers	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"	"Romance in Music"
9:00	"We, the People";	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Gabriel Heatter, News	Variety Hour
9:15	interviews; music	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30	Report to the Nation	NBC Symphony Concert;	Fibber McGee and	Freddy Martin's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:45	Report to the Nation	Frank Black, conductor	Molly; guests	"Miss Meade's Children"	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	NBC Symphony Concert;	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing	Bruins-Chicago hockey
10:15	Public Affairs	Frank Black, conductor	soloists; orchestra	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	game
10:30	Jobs for Victory	War extra	Red Skelton; Ozzie Nel-	Jerry Wayne, songs; or.	Bruins-Chicago game
10:45	News; Sports	"A-Z in Novelty"; talk	son's Or.; songs; comedy	Male chorus	Five Star News
11:00	News analysis	News; Music	News Service	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Dance orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Master	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Dance orchestra
11:30	Works of Music;	"Music You Want"	Francis Craig's Serenade	BBC News; orchestra	Day's End; music
11:45	B. Goodman's Or.	"Music You Want"	Francis Craig's Serenade	Dance orchestra	Music; news

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	"Musical Clock"; news,	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Bradley Kincaid	Taxes; "Fiesta"	News Service	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	News	"Good Morning"	Organ recital	
8:00	News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	Eight Bells; music	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; mus.	Morning Watch; talk	"Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore's Show	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45	Carl Moore; news	Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	The Rhythm Ramblers
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	News; music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	School of the Air	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45	Dramatic sketch	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00	Betty Crocker	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Fashion talk
10:15	Myrt and Marge; sk.	News; Hum and Strum	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian News	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk.	Paul Arthur, songs	"Help Mate"	Singing Strings	"Going Shopping With
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"String Time"	"The Road of Life"	U. S. Army Highlights	You" music
11:00	Popular music	Mildred Carlson	"Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	Dance orchestra; talk
11:15	"Men I Married"	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"	Ruth Moss Interviews	Organ; soloist
11:30	"Ruth Hordna"; sk	Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons"; sketch,	Melody Strings	Pacheco Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Music; cowboy songs	"David Harum"; sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"; sports
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"; sketch	Dramatized news	Dept. of Agriculture	The Town Crier
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Concert Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; news comment;	Radio Playhouse; drama	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	guest speakers; orch.	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	"Musical Roundup"	Government Girl	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Vic and Sade"; sk.	Contrast in Rhythm	Marion Mills, house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Religious program
1:45	"Road of Life"	War news	hold talk	Joe Frasetto's Orchestra	Religious program
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Gretchen McMullen; or.	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster	Victory program
2:15	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	The Mystery Man; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Victory program
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Let's Meet the Chal-	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Jubilee Four; quartet	Leoni Vanni, soprano
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"	lenge"; orch.; guests	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	"School of the Air"	Five Star News
3:00	David Harum; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"; sk.	"Against the Storm"	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and music
3:15	Interview	"Honeymoon Hill"; sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and music
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	John's Other Wife; sk.	Pepper Young's Family	"Three for Tea"	Sports and music
3:45	"Home Planning"	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"It's Dance Time"	Sports and music
4:00	J. Cherniavsky's	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and music
4:15	Musical Camera	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30	Landt Trio	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Sports Matinee	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	"In the Future"; serial	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Superman	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; talk	The Town Crier
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports Talk
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news,	Dance orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	Red Nichols' Orchestra,	Five Star News; talk
7:30	Kay Thompson and	The Great Gildersleeve,	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Dance music
7:45	Company	The Great Gildersleeve	John Hagerty, Talk	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	The Alpineers
8:00	"Meet Mr. Meek";	"Quiz Kinds," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Sheloh Khall's Electric
8:15	sketch	Kelly, m. c.	Man"; dramatic sketch	Baritone and organ	Clock
8:30	Drama with Joan	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party"; Louise Massey	Listener's Theater; Yale	"U. S. Victory"; navy
8:45	Hersholt; E. Davis	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	U. dramatic series	dramatization
9:00	Star Theater; Fred	Frontline Headlines	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Allen, K. Baker,	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album; recordings
9:30	Portland Hoffa,	Dramatic sketch	"Mr. District Attorney";	Lionel Hampton's Orch,	Classical Album
9:45	guests; orchestra	Dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch; orch.	"Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	American Melody Hour,	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	Great Moments in	American Melody Hour,	Musical Knowledge	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Local sports
10:30	Music; "Pagliacci"	News commentators	Kay Kyser's College of	Jerry Wayne, songs	Local sports
10:45	News; Sports	'Meet the Band'; Defense	Musical Knowledge	Dean Austin Pardue	Local sports
11:00	News analysis	News; music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Local sports
11:15	Weather; Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Local news; music	Dance Orchestra	Local sports
11:30	Studio Speaker	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	"Adventures in Melody";	Day's End; music
11:45	Vaughn Monroe's Or.	"Music You Want"	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	orchestra; vocalist	Day's End; news

Human Values First Seen As Postwar Aid

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 3 (AP)—A change in our financial concepts to include human values instead of only money was proffered recently by Stuart Chase, economist and author, as a way of preventing a postwar depression and possibly a "political revolution."

Human needs, such as building of homes, roads and schools, must be fostered after the war instead of a return to sudden budget balancing to meet the great costs of the war, Mr. Chase asserted at a convention of the Cumberland County Teachers Association.

He listed among postwar needs the building of 10,000,000 housing units, which he said could employ 2,000,000 men for 20 years; conservation programs for forests and soil; agricultural expansion to feed "ourselves better and Europe for a while"; education of children through high school.

Failure to "think in terms of resources and men, and only in terms of money," he declared, would return the country "to the stagnation of 1933 or worse" and would result in "a real political revolution."

Dr. James Hepbron, Managing Director of the Baltimore Crime Commission and Secretary of the United States Federation of Justice, accused the laxity in administration of justice with impeding criminologists in their efforts to decrease criminal delinquency.

"The very setup of the country's justice is a magnet to crime itself," he said.

Early Music Group Announces Concert

The Boston Society of Early Music will present its second concert of the season Wednesday evening at 8:30 at the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street.

The program will include music of the 17th and 18th centuries, and Olga Averino, soprano, will assist the instrumentalists, who are: Paul Fedorowsky, descant viol; Albert Bernard, treble viol; Alfred Zighera, viola da gamba; Gaston Dufresne, violone; and Putnam Aldrich, harpsichord.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Feb. 4

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL, 9.70mc and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, Recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—News for Brazil in Portuguese.
8:00 p. m.—News, features, music in Spanish.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Scientific News and Talks.
10:45 p. m.—Late News and Music.

WBOS 11.87mc, 25.26mc.

3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Dance Music.
4:30 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:15 p. m.—American Aviation (Portuguese).
5:30 p. m.—Hitler Betrayed by Himself (Portuguese).
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News and Comments (English).
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—"String Time."
7:30 p. m.—Dance Music.
8:00 p. m.—Americans All (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Walter Damrosch's Birthday Celebration.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing (Spanish).
9:30 p. m.—NBC Symphony (Spanish).
10:30 p. m.—News in English.
10:45 p. m.—Editorial Roundup (English).
11:00 p. m.—Dance Music.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—5:15 p. m.—Program in English.
RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—5:30 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—War Commentary, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Sydney—7:25 p. m.—News and Music, VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Moscow—7:45 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Operatic Selections. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—News. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Late News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Today's FM Programs

W13B, Boston (44.3mc) and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—"WCAE Airliners"; Orchestra, songs.
3:55 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—Pan Americana.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Concert Miniatures.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
8:15 p. m.—"It's Dance Time."
8:30 p. m.—Florence Morrison, pianist.
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—Arthur Mann, European News.
9:25 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Tommy Tucker's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Stars Over Manhattan.
10:45 p. m.—Male Chorus.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Joe Reichman's Orchestra.
11:35 p. m.—Ben Young's orchestra.

Club Hears Warden Trained in England

Mrs. Herbert de Roth of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, who has recently returned to this country from three years of air-raid-warden training in England, was the speaker at a luncheon meeting of the Women's Army and Navy Club, at the Kenmore Hotel, Boston, today at 1 o'clock.

Mrs. de Roth described an air raid warden's duties and told some of her experiences under bombardment.

Conducting the meeting was Mrs. Thomas A. Terry, wife of Brigadier General Terry, Commandant of the First Corps Area.

Lerner to Speak At City Club

Out of his rich experience which includes birth in Russia, lecturing in American colleges, supporter of the New Deal, writer of books and magazine articles, Dr. Max Lerner will analyze "The Four Leaders: Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin and Hitler," on Feb. 5 at 8 p. m. at the Women's City Club.

Some tickets are still available to the public at 40 Beacon Street. Seats are unreserved, and the doors will open at 7:30 o'clock.

Dr. Lerner, professor of government at Williams College, will be introduced by Mrs. Alexander Steinert, President.

Buy Statler TISSUES BUY DEFENSE BONDS

Deanna Durbin Heads List of Entertainers in Coming Revue for Camp Edwards

Raid Wardens Being Sought By Brookline

Brookline has sent out an appeal for 1,000 new air-raid wardens as plans are completed for an air-raid test this Sunday.

To provide realism for the practice drill, the City Safety Committee announced today red-ribboned tags will be dropped from automobiles in each precinct announcing "damage" occuring there.

Reports from the City's present 400-odd wardens will be submitted under simulated raid conditions to the Report Center, and the "damage" will be "repaired."

On Feb. 4 a new school for wardens—the City's third—will get under way at the Brookline High School.

Classes will meet Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. for six weeks. The course is 36 hours long.

Apartment house districts, densely populated, need wardens badly, the Committee said, if Brookline is to be prepared for an air raid or test blackout.

An estimated 9,000 apartments and 6,000 houses are "inadequately manned," it was stated.

Registration is possible daily until 8:30 p. m. at the headquarters of Brookline Civilian Defense, Cabot School, 34 Marion Street.

Wellesley Group Widens Horizon In Social Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Feb. 3—Wellesley students are becoming acquainted with the social problems of neighboring communities this year through the activities of the Committee for Social Action. This committee was formed under the auspices of the Wellesley College Forum, the student organization devoted to the study of current affairs. By actual participation with students from other colleges in the work of the community organizations, the Committee members are gaining first-hand knowledge of local questions which reflect those of the nation.

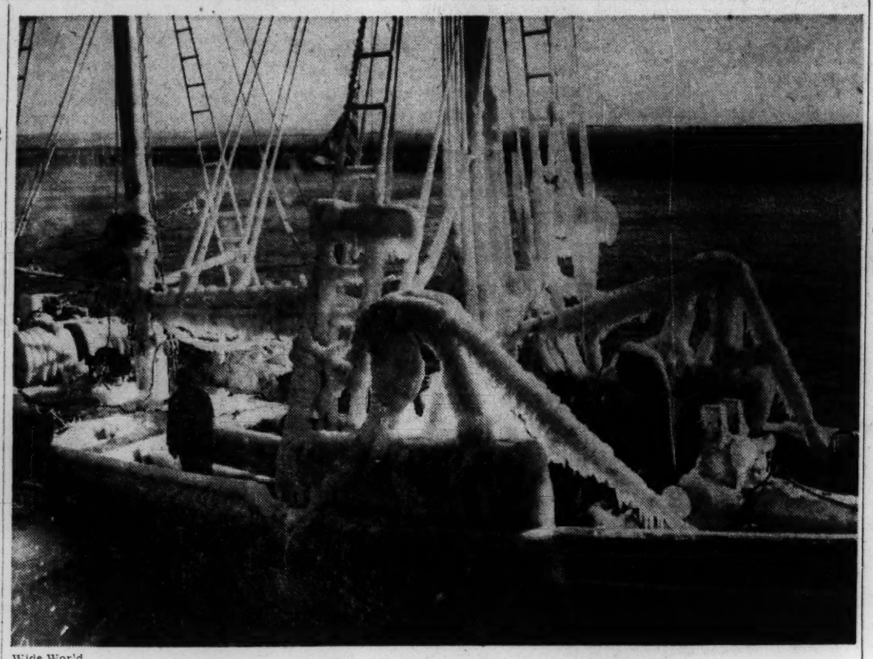
During the autumn, the Committee observed farming methods of doing work such as harvesting and chopping wood at a co-operative farm in West Acton, Mass. Together with members of the Wellesley political science classes, the Committee gained insight into the organization of civil government, by assisting at the polls during the last Cambridge election day.

This winter the work has been continued at winter work camps, jointly sponsored by the Student Christian Movement of Greater Boston, the Philips Brooks House of Harvard University, and a special Winter Works Camp Committee. The students have undertaken projects at the Cambridge Settlement House which include the transformation of the basement into a recreation room and the building of toys. Discussions of current problems are also held under the leadership of guest speakers.

Plane Carriers Seen Pressing Need

Aircraft carriers are seen as America's immediate need by Willian H. Collins, in observing his fifth anniversary as General Manager of the Fore River shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

American shipbuilders, he said, are "going to out-build the sinkings," but the need is for greater concentration on aircraft carrier construction. The war thus far has shown the need for protecting capital ships with aircraft, he added. Loss of the Repulse and the Prince of Wales by Britain shows that such ships cannot be left alone and unprotected by aircraft, he said.



Wide World

'Shiver My Riggings—It Was a Cold Night!'

Among the ice-laden boats to arrive in windswept Boston Harbor this morning was the fishing schooner Elvira Gasper, shown here at the Fish Pier. Subzero weather and biting winds had caused the spray to freeze to her rigging in fantastic patterns—beautiful to look at in a picture.

Fund Drive Slowly Rising To $5,000,000

Even as the weather thermometers of Greater Boston householders "shivered" around the subzero mark this morning, the '46 United War Fund thermometers, erected in various parts of the area, pushed slowly but steadily up toward the $5,000,000 mark in the campaign to raise $7,600,000.

With still a week to go, and nearly $3,000,000 to achieve, Maynard Hutchinson, General Chairman, said: "We still have faith, and we have hope, but now as we enter the home stretch we must face war's stern realities. We must have even greater efforts from each an devery individual in all divisions. We can win if we want to hard enough, so let's open the throttle, each of us saying, 'It depends on me.'

"One of the biggest thrills I have experienced since the Greater Boston United War Fund campaign began," Mr. Hutchinson continued, "was the gift of $5.50 made to the campaign by a group of boys from Longview Farm in Walpole, a Community Fund home for boys, ranging in age from 9 to 16 years.

"It wasn't the size of the gift that impressed me," Chairman Hutchinson added, "but the fact that it represented all the money these youngsters have for personal spending for a whole week. This is the spirit that wins and preserves the ideals which make America the greatest country in the world."

Another gift which represented sacrifice came in a letter to the War Fund from a soldier at Camp Edwards, who signed himself "Yardbird." He enclosed $5 for the Fund, "because it's a worthy cause and the money is needed very bad."

Nine campaign units have reported more than 100 per cent, as follows: Maverick, 180 per cent; Revere, 134; Catholic Institutions and Rectories, 130; Cohasset, 116; Concord, 112; Police Department, 104; Natick, 103; Wayland, 102, and Mattapan, 102.

Schools reporting 100 per cent or better were the John A. Andrew School, Thomas L. Mea, master, 100.4 per cent; and Jamaica Plain High School, John B. Casey, headmaster, 100 per cent.

Latest War Fund Receipts Amounting to $100 or More

The Greater Boston United War Fund today acknowledged these contributions of $100 or more received from individuals and organizations:

By Individuals

$7,000—Anonymous (2).
$6,000—Anonymous (2).
$4,250—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ford.
$3,050—Anonymous.
$2,400—Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Spencer, Jr.
$2,500—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gold.
$2,000—Mr. and Mrs. Israel Friedlander.
$1,500—Richard Engstrom.
$1,225—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan H. Friedman.
$1,000—Anonymous; Mr. and Mrs. David Lilienthal; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Sargent; Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Weld.
$850—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac A. Diamondstone.
$750—Prof. and Mrs. Edward L. Moreland.
$700—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Katzenberg; Mrs. Arthur Lyman; Judge and Mrs. Abraham E. Pinanski.
$590—Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Golden.
$550—Gorham Dana.
$500—Mr. and Mrs. Antonio S. Alcaide; Mrs. Arthur T. Dyer; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Moses; Mrs. Lewis Wadsworth.
$425—Mr. and Mrs. Cutler B. Downer.
$400—Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Crocker; Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Hallowell; Walter H. Peirce and Estate of Clara S. Peirce.
$360—Edmund Q. Sylvester.
$350—Max Leibson.
$312—Joseph Palais.
$310—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kingsdale.
$300—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Olsen Field; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lebowich; Mr. and Mrs. David C. Levin; Mass. Society of the Colonial Dames of America; C. C. McDavitt; Mrs. J. Lowell Moore; Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Rogers; Mr. and Mrs. George Sturgis; Mrs. Irving H. Upton; Mr. and Mrs. George L. Wrenn, 2d; Mrs. Warren M. Wright.
$275—Mr. and Mrs. Seymour M. Strecker; Saul and Nate Pearlstein.
$255—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Nemrow.
$250—Robert W. Armstrong; Mrs. Horatio J. Brown; Mrs. Alice F. Herman; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Parkhurst; Leon Strauss; Bertram Ullian and Harry Karofsky; Mr. and Mrs. Ira J. Weinbaum; Unity Lend-a-Hand Club.
$240—Nyman M. Leibson.
$235—Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Thayer.
$210—Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Mason, Jr.; Morris Sharaf.
$200—Mrs. Francis Austen; Miss Caroline E. Bill; Mr. and Mrs. Francis Blake, Jr.; Mrs. Gorham Dana; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert F. Edwards; Dr. Abigail A. Eliot; Mr. and Mrs. Lovett Morse; Mr. and Mrs. Leon B. Rogers; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac E. Sexton; Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. Shaw; Mrs. Jennie L. Stearns; Dr. and Mrs. Horace P. Stevens; Mrs. George S. Wright.
$185—Mrs. David Bernkopf; Edward T. Stern.
$180—Miss Kiameche Austin.
$177—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Close.
$175—Mrs. Herbert M. Allen; Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Jenney; William Kussell; Mr. and Mrs. Laurence K. Marshall.
$168—Mr. and Mrs. George G. Bradford.
$155—A. M. Lubell.
$150—Miss Annie E. Allen; Abraham Asher; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lowe; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Lowell; Mr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Mather; Mrs. William A. Muller; Mrs. Malcolm S. Nichols; Mr. and Mrs. Rubin Peck; Henry D. Sedgwick; Myron S. and Coleman Silbert; Dr. and Mrs. George Gilbert Smith; Jesse J. Smith; Mrs. Benjamin Wilcox; Mrs. Mary R. Winn; Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Ziegler.
$140—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hurwich.
$138—Harry Gordon.
$137—Lewis B. Gallant.
$125—Miss Marian K. Harris; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Humphreys; Larry Laskey; Miss Gertrude W. Mann; Dr. and Mrs. Harry Osterer; Henry B. Rosenthal; Frank J. Squires.
$120—Mr. and Mrs. Martin W. Newman; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Watchmaker.
$111—Mr. and Mrs. Stuart B. Kaiser.
$110—Mr. and Mrs. John Balch; Julius Goodman; Mr. and Mrs. Emile Reizenstein; Messrs. A. L. and D. Rice; Michael Rudnick; Mrs. John S. Slater.
$105—Abraham D. Babbitt; Maurice Buxbaum; Leonard Caplan; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Casson; Leon David.
$100—Mrs. C. Q. Adams; Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Adams; Miss Hildegarde Allen; Miss Helen J. Almy; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Anderson; Alfred W. Anthony, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Atkinson; Miss Hattie P. Baldwin; Mrs. Roy E. Bates; Mrs. Mary C. Bliss; Prof. and Mrs. Neil H. Borden.
$100—Mrs. Miriam G. Brown; Judge and Mrs. Charles L. Carr; Mrs. Rachel Andem Chase; Mrs. B. Harrison Cohan; George K. Dearborn; Dr. Charles Dickerman; Mrs. Edward S. Dodge; Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Dow; Mr. and Mrs. William R. Driver; Mrs. Frederick B. Early; Mrs. Robert S. Edwards; Miss Helen E. Endicott; Miss Ada M. Fitts; Mr. and Mrs. Ira W. Fowler; Mrs. Harriette McKnight Franchot; Richard E. Fuller and Margaret E. Fuller; Mrs. George W. Goethals; Mr. and Mrs. Collins Graham; Mrs. Robert P. Hackett; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin P. Holmes; Paul Hoison; Louisa M. Hooper, Miss Elinor L. Hughes; Miss Jane P. Hunnewell; Mrs. Melvin M. Johnson; Mrs. Joseph W. Johnston; Mrs. P. B. Kincaid; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Leith; John A. Lyons; Mr. and Mrs. William R. Mason; Mrs. John C. Meyer; Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. O. Nichols; Mrs. Edward W. Norris; Lester T. Redman; Maude H. Rockwell and George H. Rockwell; Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Royce; Mrs. Harry B. Russell; Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Sampson; Charles Schweinfurth; Major and Mrs. Philip H. Sherwood; Mrs. Ralph A. Stewart; Dr. and Mrs. John H. Taylor; Miss Mary P. Tenney; Mrs. Gilbert Tolman; Harry H. Ward; Miss Mary G. Ward; Benjamin Wilcox, Jr.

By Companies and Employees

$2,000—Morgan's, Inc.
$2,529—Kennedy's, Inc., employees.
$1,750—Kennedy's, Inc.
$1,400—The Continental Clothing Co. and employees; Dainty Dot Hosiery Mills.
$1,314—Leopold Morse Company employees.
$1,200—Plimpton Press.
$1,125—Carver Dress Corp. employees.
$1,075—Enterprise Stores.
$1,060—Ford Mfg. Co. employees.
$1,050—Warshauer & Frank, Inc.
$1,000—I. J. Fox, Inc.; C. Crawford Hollidge, Ltd.
$775—A. J. Tower Company employees (first report).
$750—Gorin's, Inc.
$719—Murray White Co. employees.
$650—Century Sportswear Company, Inc.; Shreve, Crump & Low Company employees.
$600—Julius Goldstein & Sons; Shreve, Crump & Low Company.
$550—Murray White Company, Inc., and employees.
$502—H. Glaser & Son, Inc., and employees.
$500—Boston Fur Club; Holliston Mills; Reed & Barton.
$480—S. H. Knopf Mfg. Co.
$475—S. & M. Marcus & Co.
$442—Hy-Grade Clothing Co. and employees.
$426—Thomas Long Company employees.
$425—Washington Jewelry Co. and employees.
$400—Haymarket Clothing Co.; M. Hoffman & Co.; Thomas Long Company; Scott Furriers, Inc.; A Stowell & Company, Inc.
$375—Mutual Paper Co.
$350—Charak Furniture Co.; Columbia Coat Co. and employees; Daniels, Nathanson Co.; Holsberk & Lasoff, Inc.
$329—Rosalie Junior Co., Inc., employees.
$325—Frank Bros.; Globe Plan Inc.
$310—E. H. Nichols & Sons.
$300—Davis Sportswear Co.; Kay Jewelry Company; New England Overall Co.; Puritan Dress Co.; Thayer McNeil Company; Warren-Allen Carpet Company.
$260—New England Stationery Co.
$265—Rapids Furniture Co.
$250—Baron Dress Co.; James W. Brine Company, Inc. and employees; Colton-Giesberg Co.; Gordon Maid Skirt Co.; Howard Clothes Incorporated and employees; Murray White Co.; H. C. H. Pant Company.
$240—G. & L. Manufacturing Co. and employees.
$224—Diane Dress Co. employees.
$220—A. Rosenthal & Son.
$212—A. Stowell & Company, Inc., employees.
$210—Puritan Dress Co. employees.
$209—Lindbrook Clothes, Inc. employees.
$200—Bay State Manufacturing Co.; Boston Royal Petticoat; A. Broude & Son, Inc.; College Town Sportswear, Inc.; Parke Snow, Inc.
$175—Bob Smith Sporting Goods employees; Homer's Inc.
$160—American Finance Corp.; Constantine Dress Co.; M. B. Silverman Sons, Inc. and employees.
$155—Thayer McNeil Company employees.
$150—Commonwealth Clothing Co.; Madison Sport; Majestic Dress Co.; Old Colony Furniture Co.
$125—Barclay Sportswear, Inc.; Glick Bros.; Joseph Keller & Sons; Neptune Garment Co.
$120—Eastern Fixture Co., Inc.; Seltzer & Co.
$115—Joseph Hornstein.
$110—Charles & David, Inc.; Gelles Neckwear Co.; New England Wine Co., Inc.
$107—Oxford Dress Manufacturing Co. employees.
$100—Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America—Boston Joint Board; American Supply Co., Inc.; A. Beckwith Company; Cohen Brothers; Columbia Skirt Co.; Eagle Garment Company; Fitz Construction Co.; Forman & Gumner Co.; Grand Furniture Co.; Hewes & Potter; Imperial Clothing Co.; Edward F. Kakas & Sons, Inc.; Lamson & Hubbard; Leed's Inc.; Lehrburger & Asher, Inc.; Lindbrook Clothes, Inc.; Massachusetts Machine Shop, Inc.; Neisner Brothers, Incorporated; W. V. Solcum, Inc.; Judson L. Thomson Mfg. Co.; Walbarat & Peraner; Walk-Over Shoe Stores.

Weymouth Surplus Indicates Tax Cut

The war has brought a bright financial situation for the Town of Weymouth which may be translated into a reduction of several dollars in the next tax rate, it is revealed.

The Town Treasury is reported by Selectman George E. Lane to have a surplus of $221,000, swelled by 1941 savings of $102,000, including an unexpended balance in the Welfare Department of $44,272.

Relief officials said not an able-bodied man remained on the welfare rolls as the need for workers continued at the Naval dirigible base in South Weymouth, Fore River shipyards across the river in Quincy, and the Hingham ammunition depot, not to mention numerous defense factories.

By a Staff Photographer

Symbolizing Fourfold Purpose of United War Fund

This year, for the first time, the Greater Boston Community Fund campaign expands to take in wartime services, and here we have the Blue Star Twins, Beverly and Barbara Blackwell, representing the United Service Organizations and the Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee. Next to them, third from the left, Mary McAnulty, the Red Feather Girl, symbolizes the Community drive, and, at the right, Olivia Ames represents the Red Cross—Boston's four-fold United War Fund.

Film Actress TouringCamps On East Coast

War Activities in New England

Get Ready Camp Edwards—Being a soldier in Uncle Sam's Army is going to have added compensations next week when for three days beginning Monday the lovely screen star Deanna Durbin will participate in the daily routine of the soldiers at Camp Edwards, Mass. It's all in connection with a U. S. O.-Camp Shows, Inc., revue which will be staged in the Connery Avenue Theater. Miss Durbin will spend her off-stage hours associating with soldiers throughout the camp. She will eat at their mess halls, act as hostess at recreation centers, and visit the men in the hospital. The screen star's appearance at Camp Edwards will mark the beginning of a tour that will take her to five large Army camps on the Atlantic coast. Other members of the show, known as the "Razzle Dazzle Revue," are the Gae Foster Girls of Roxy Theater and several well-known vaudeville and stage performers.

Soldiers' Reading Tastes—Men using the Camp Edwards library show a leaning toward cultural and serious books rather than light and merely entertaining reading, according to Miss Harriet Rourke, librarian. A recent survey disclosed that William L. Shirer's "Berlin Dairy" and Jan Valtin's "Out of the Night" are the two most demanded nonfiction books. "We get an ever-increasing call for books on mathematics, aircraft, photography, and mechanics in addition to the constant requests for both nonfiction and fiction best sellers," Miss Rourke said. Since the libary was officially opened last August more than 7,000 soldiers have borrowed approximately 11,000 books.

New Destroyer Commissioned — Another fighting unit for Uncle Sam's rapidly growing Navy was placed in Commission at the Boston Navy Yard, Charlestown, today. It was the Destroyer Fitch, which was launched at the Navy Yard June 14 in a double ceremony, the other craft being the Forrest. The Fitch was named in honor of Commander Leroy Fitch, U. S. N., an officer in the Civil War.

State Guard Reserve—From the Adjutant General's Office, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, comes an urgent plea for the formation of more units of the State Guard Reserve, each unit of which is trained for operation within the borders of its home locality where each man is familiar with every corner and every citizen he is assigned to defend.

Any city or town may organize a State Guard Reserve unit, and have it authorized by law, it is pointed out. Thousands of citizens, physically equipped to accept membership in these units, have been deferred from Selective Service because of marriage or other reasons, yet they are anxious to shoulder their share in the present emergency.

Applicants for enlistment must be between 18 and 50 years of age without physical defect which would prevent their rendering proper military service. Discharges may be granted for reasons of business, education, age, permanent change of address outside the State, and other stated reasons at the discretion of the Adjutant General.

Communities interested in forming their own State Guard Reserve units may obtain further details by addressing the Adjutant General's Office, State House, Boston.

Devens Projects Nearly Ready—Two major construction projects now under way at Fort Devens, Mass.—a huge motor pool and a sports arena—will be completed within the next six weeks, according to Maj. Alexander C. Stewart, Assistant Area Engineer.

The 24-hour-a-day schedule, [illegible]ect, has put construction [illegible]e motor pool far ahead. Dan[illegible]d trucks, tanks, and other equipment will be towed in as wrecks at one end of this repair shop and emerge from the other end under their own power.

The sports arena, construction of which was delayed many times because of slowness in obtaining materials, is coming along fast now, and will be ready March 15. This building, which will seat several thousand, will be suitable for basketball, dancing, and other indoor sports.

Dogs for Defense—More than 100 persons are taking a course at the Angell Memorial Hospital on how to train dogs for use with the armed forces. The course is sponsored by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the New England Dog Training Club.

"We must be ready to aid the War Department by training dogs for messenger service, sentry duty, and carrying medical supplies to our soldiers," Dr. Francis H. Rowley, Massachusetts S. P. C. A. President said in opening the course last night.

Following a Family Tradition

Capt. Victor D. Herbster, U. S. N. (Ret.), administers the oath of allegiance to his nephew, Constantine L. Herbster, as the latter is enlisted in Class V-5 of the United States Naval Reserve (aviation cadet class) at the office of the Naval Aviation Cadet Selection Board, 150 Causeway Street, Boston.

Captain Herbster is Commanding Officer of the Inshore Patrol of the First Naval District. He has had a long and distinguished career in Naval Aviation, qualifying as Naval Aviator No. 4 in 1911, with a group of pioneers which included Rear Admiral John H. Towers, U. S. N., present chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics. He has taken an active part in the development of Naval Aviation from its infancy to the present day.

The newest member of the Herbster family to enter Naval Aviation is a native of Irwin, Pa. He was a member of the class of 1943 at Purdue University when he decided to join the Navy.

Teacher Shortage in Vermont Brings O. K. to School Mergers

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 3—Public school education in Vermont has gone onto a wartime basis along with many industries, and the State Department of Education this week has made public a summary of services and activities already inaugurated.

"To education, as to all other activities of American living," said Ralph E. Noble, Commissioner of Education, "the success of the war effort is all-important. Unless the war can be won, and won as soon as possible, many of the contributions of education to American democracy can be destroyed."

One of the problems education faces, the Department has pointed out for the benefit of town and school district officials, is a shortage of teachers, and has indorsed plans for consolidation of schools in rural districts wherever possible. Seriously menacing the consolidation proposal, it is acknowledged, is the wartime situation regarding automobiles and tires. In many places, where consolidation of schools is possible, it is believed that this can be overcome with existing transportation facilities, for next year at least.

Bettering Agriculture

As a result of several conferences held since the nation entered war, plans have been made to increase the effectiveness of agricultural instruction and to deal with the current problem in Vermont of farm labor shortage and increased production needs. Plans have already been laid for a nutrition program on a State emergency basis. The use of high school youth to help relieve the farm labor shortage during the war has been approved and the educational committees in charge will consider both the needs of the farmers and the welfare of high school youth in setting up the new program. This is expected to get under way with the opening of the maple sugar season.

Selected State teachers have attended air raid wardens' schools and more than 50 attended those held during the month of January in the 10 defense districts of the State.

The State department is encouraging a program for sale of defense stamps, is conducting a survey of school plant needs from which recommendations will be filed with the Public Works Service, is giving encouragement to the Junior Red Cross and through its whole educational program is attempting to devise means whereby local schools can be more effective in contributing to the wartime program. Plans are also being formulated for a co-ordinated effort to promote a better degree of physical fitness.

Tangible results are being obtained in vocational education in Vermont. In the field of agriculture 34 high schools are receiving Federal aid for instruction in farm work, and four other high schools are receiving State aid. Among the emergency activities planned are:

To conduct schools in farm machinery repair for adult farmers; with a goal of 1,000 farmers enrolled; conduct schools for adult farmers and homemakers on production problems encountered in the Food for Freedom program; co-operate in alleviating the farm labor shortage by ensouraging high school youth to work, offering courses to untrained workers and providing employment service; offer special courses in gardening to rural teachers, non-vocational pupils and others, and extend the home economics program.

Less Metal in Plates

Vermont's new wartime number plates which will go on sale next month, will show the effects of metal rationing. The usual two will be issued but will be made of thinner gauge steel than ordinarily used. In addition, the plate will be used again in 1943 and will then carry a tag containing the year and a serial number for the protection of both the motorist and the motor vehicle department.

The 1942 plates had been ordered and were on hand when the problem of conserving them was attacked about three months ago.

The decision to use the tag system was arrived at after others had been discarded as unsatisfactory. Restamping old plates was said to be susceptible to counterfeiting and use of only one plate met opposition among law enforcement officers who opposed it on the grounds of public safety.

It is estimated that the new plan in Vermont will save approximately 43 tons of steel annually.

Clearing City Of Autos In Raids Planned

A plan to clear Boston of automobile traffic in time of air-raid alarm was being pushed toward completion today by traffic engineers of Greater Boston in cooperation with the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

The plan, developed by Philip T. Desmond and Joseph O'Connor, engineers for the Boston Traffic Commission, involves stationing traffic officers at 36 key points around the perimeter of Boston to turn back traffic moving toward the City. This would involve cooperation of traffic authorities in surrounding cities and towns, who, in turn, would have to turn back traffic converging toward their districts to prevent congestion.

At the same time, officers would help to speed traffic leaving the City. Main arteries would be kept clear for military use.

Mr. Desmond expressed the opinion that if this plan is perfected, Boston streets could be cleared of moving traffic, with the help of the Boston Police Department, in 30 minutes.

In other branches of civilian defense preparation, plans meanwhile went forward.

U. S. Coast Guard To Train Ensigns On Danish Craft

NEW LONDON, Conn., Feb. 3 (AP)—The Danish Training Ship Danmark, a 1,700-ton full-rigged auxiliary, was flying the American flag today as a training ship of the Coast Guard Academy.

The Danmark, which arrived here last month, will take 200 Coast Guard Reserve Cadets, pursuing a three months' course to qualify as Ensigns, on short cruises to supplement their classroom work.

Capt. Knud L. Hansen, six officers, 15 Danish Merchant Marine Cadets and three crew members who brought the craft here will continue to serve aboard the ship in civil service status.

Concord, N. H., Bars School To Non-Flag Saluting Girl

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 3 (AP)—The School Board today voted unanimously to bar eight-year-old Sylvia Esty from school until she consents to salute the flag and recite the Oath of Allegiance.

The girl's mother, Mrs. Carl Esty, told school officials that she was a member of a religious sect that did not subscribe to the salute or Oath of Allegiance.

Vermont Offers Full Courses In 'Instruction for Victory'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 3—Breaking 151 years of tradition here at the University of Vermont, students are today sweeping aside curriculum barriers which had previously prevented their studying—first and foremost—to win the war.

Dr. John S. Millis, University President, is for the first time in the University's history, throwing open all courses to all students regardless of their departmental classification.

As the second term of a war year gets under way this week, the University of Vermont thus launches what its officials term an "all-out" program to become an "arsenal of instruction for victory."

The new step takes on larger significance, according to the University, because of the large number of new defense courses being offered this year.

Students who majored in English, for example, could not previously have stepped over into the physics department to take a course in radio engineering. A co-ed "Latin major" could not have studied dietetics.

This emergency action follows Vermont's previous decision to join the country-wide academic speed-up by making its bachelor's degrees available in three years. Twelve-week summer sessions are newly offered.

The University's War Emergency Council, a faculty body, is offering such new defense courses as radio operation, nurses' aid, food inspection, and farm machinery repair. Other subjects treat navigation, meteorology, flying, surveying, mechanical drawing, industrial engineering, and factory planning.

"No one of our students need feel that he is marking time while he is remaining at his studies," Dr. Millis said in explaining the new moves.

Students may begin to prepare themselves for the armed forces, for work in defense industries, or for other civilian war work, he pointed out.

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New Zealanders Fight On in Balkans

By David Walker
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Feb. 3—One of the epic journeys of the present war is disclosed in a reliable account reaching here of how New Zealand units—who for months have been hiding in the Greek hills—have successfully joined Gen. Draja Mihailovitch's Serbian mountain army.

It is impossible to disclose details of the route taken for reasons of military secrecy. It is possible, however, to recount that New Zealand engineers threw a pontoon bridge across the Sava River in northern Yugoslavia practically under the noses of German occupation.

Traveling mostly at night, these units, of which some were Britons, were guided, fed, and armed by Greeks who risked killing to aid their escape. A hard winter is delaying operations of General Mihailovitch's 100,000 mixed Cheniks and regulars who are planning large-scale diversions in the spring, according to these sources.

Croatia is practically free of Italian units since recent guerrilla raids. Italians are too terrified to appear publicly in this land where vengeance stalks them night and day.

Many reports from the Balkans state that a large proportion of the German Army which was successfully withdrawn from Russia now is training in Hungary, Southern Italy and Greece for a vast spring offensive. They are supplied with new armament, tanks, and aircraft, of which Germany still has enormous supplies. This new army is expected to start moving into position in about four weeks when Hitler is expected to announce a new offensive.

Serb Guerrillas Cut Vital Railway Lines

By Overseas News Agency

London, Feb. 3

Chetnik guerrillas in Serbia captured and occupied recently vital stretches on the two important railway lines from Zagreb to Split and from Sarajevo to the port of Dubrovnik, according to Yugoslav informants here.

The puppet Croatian Government had previously announced suspension of traffic on these routes as due to severe weather.

Guerrillas Active

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Ten thousand guerrilla fighters are in action against Hungarians in the Carpatho-Ukraine, that part of former Czechoslovakia ceded to Hungary, it was reported Feb. 1 by Pavel-Cebere, representative of the Carpatho-Ukrainians on the Czechoslovak State Council in London.

These guerrillas, operating in the easternmost tip of former Czechoslovakia, are in daily radio communication with the Czech Council in London, Mr. Cebere said.

A communiqué issued here on the basis of radioed information stated that these guerrillas had attacked a Hungarian military unit near the town of Tuska, killing at least 30 soldiers and exploding a large munition dump.

The guerrillas were said also to have slain the garrison at a Hungarian airdrome and destroyed its planes, fuel and ammunition, destroyed a munition dump and coal stores at the railway station of Kerecin and seized a military supply transport and distributed its food to civilians.

2,300 for 23

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Reuters said it heard the Moscow Radio declare Jan. 31 that 2,300 Serbs had been shot in German-dominated Yugoslavia in reprisal for the killing of 23 Germans.

Nazis Execute Paris Youths; Others Deported to East Europe

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Feb. 3 (AP)—German authorities, retaliating for continued outbreaks of violence against Nazi forces in Occupied France, have executed six Parisian youths and ordered deportation to Eastern Europe for 100 others described as Communists and Jews.

The retaliatory measures were announced by Lieut. Gen. Ernest von Schaumburg, Military Commander in Paris, who said that between Jan. 7 and 28 there were six bombings and shootings in which German Army installations or soldiers were the targets.

Another execution by the French for treason also took place at Lyon in Unoccupied France.

All that was known about the execution was that the victim was a French citizen and had been condemned by a military court.

Simultaneously it was learned here that two Belgians, Raymond Soupart and Henri Jouvenois, had been executed at Mons recently on order of a German military court.

Execution of Hostages

Mr. Soupart was accused of committing acts of violence against German troops and illegally possessing arms, while Mr. Jouvenois was charged with Communistic activity.

General von Schaumburg said that the six youths executed in Paris "had connections" with the parties responsible for the latest acts of violence, but did not say whether the 100 condemned to exile were in any way connected with them.

A precedent for mass retaliation measures was set by the Germans last October when they ordered the execution of 200 hostages in Nantes and Bordeaux for attacks on German officers. One hundred persons were shot, but so much resentment was aroused that 100 of those condemned later were reprieved.

"Jews and Communists"

A recurrence of violence in the occupied area, however, prompted the Germans to execute 100 more hostages in Paris in mid-December, but this time they were selected from elements which authorities said they deemed undesirable to Vichy as well as Berlin—that is, Jews and alleged Communists.

Nevertheless, the Pétain Government protested, saying that the severe measures had caused "profound uneasiness" among the French people.

General von Schaumburg's announcement of the latest measures, which was dated Jan. 29, but was not released until last night, said:

"On the 7th, 9th, 16th and 28th of January, 1942, attacks were made by means of explosives against German Army installations. On the 18th and 20th, members of the German Army were attacked by surprise and wounded with pistol fire.

"A hundred members of the Communist Youth and Jews will be deported to the east. Six Communists and Jews who had connections with the guilty parties were shot."

Italians Pelt Nazis

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Moscow Radio asserted yesterday that reports had reached Switzerland that there had been an outbreak of anti-German demonstrations in Italy and that newly-arriving Nazi troops were pelted with stones at Florence.

Clashes have occurred between Italian and German soldiers in Sicily, it said, and Italian garrisons there have been replaced.

Quisling Peace With Nazis Repudiated by Free Norway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—The Royal Norwegian Government in London today repudiated unreservedly any so-called peace treaty signed by Maj. Vidkun Quisling despite his new Nazi-imposed position as "Prime Minister of Norway."

The King of Norway and the Norwegian Government, in a statement transmitted from London to its Legation in Washington, declared in effect that any Quisling peace settlement would be no more binding on Norway than an agreement between Hitler and Goebbels and would have about as much influence on the Norwegian people.

The Government made it plain that there could be no prospect nor possibility of peace on any other basis than Norway's full freedom and it served notice that it would consider a Quisling treaty with Berlin as without any standing in constitutional or international law.

"Appointment" Protested

This new declaration of Norwegian policy was prompted by Germany's "appointment" of Major Quisling as "Prime Minister"—an appointment made Feb. 1 at a ceremony in Oslo by Reichskommissar Josef Terboven.

The Germans based the "appointment" upon a "request" from the Quisling Commissars who were put in office by Terboven on Sept. 25, 1940, and who in September, 1941, received the political titles of "Ministers."

The Nazis claimed further that the legal justification for the appointment came from a statement by the Norwegian Supreme Court, but this court, it was pointed out at the Legation here, ceased to function in December, 1940, when all its members resigned as a protest against the illegal actions of the occupying forces.

Text of Statement

The complete text of the Royal Norwegian government's statement, as released by William Morgenstierne, Norway's Minister to the United States, follows:

Since April 9, 1940, a state of war has existed between Norway and Germany.

The King of Norway and the Norwegian Government have repeatedly declared that there can be no question of peace being established between the two countries before Norway has been liberated.

The Norwegian Government have carried on the fight with all the means they have had at their disposal with the knowledge that the Norwegian people are in full agreement with the line of action that has been chosen.

This has been proved to us practically every day in the long and difficult time since we left Norway.

The prisons are filled daily with true Norwegians who are being punished for loyalty to their country, and the number of executions has increased steadily.

The man whom the Germans have now appointed as Prime Minister of Norway has from the very first moment taken an active part on the side of the enemy in this fight against loyal Norwegians, and his clique of traitors has systematically acted as informers.

Vidkun Quisling has never had any support from the Norwegian people, and he has acted merely as a tool in the hands of the occupying power.

When, therefore, the Germans now confer upon him the title of Prime Minister, and when it is also announced that he will conclude a peace with Germany on behalf of Norway, this is nothing but an attempted fraud by which the Norwegian people will not be deceived.

It is the King of Norway and his Government who are the legal representatives of the sovereign state of Norway during this war, and nobody else has power to conclude peace on behalf of Norway.

It is quite obvious that any so-called peace treaty signed by Vidkun Quisling would have no significance either in constitutional or in international law.

Vidkun Quisling has no position or authority other than that given him by the occupying power, and any settlement made with him is a settlement with Germany's own representative.

What has happened in Oslo today does not mean that the conditions under which the Norwegian people are living will be any easier. During the new trials which they are now facing, however, the Norwegian people will not let themselves be provoked to any rash action, but will with firmness, calmness and dignity stand united in the fight for liberty and independence.

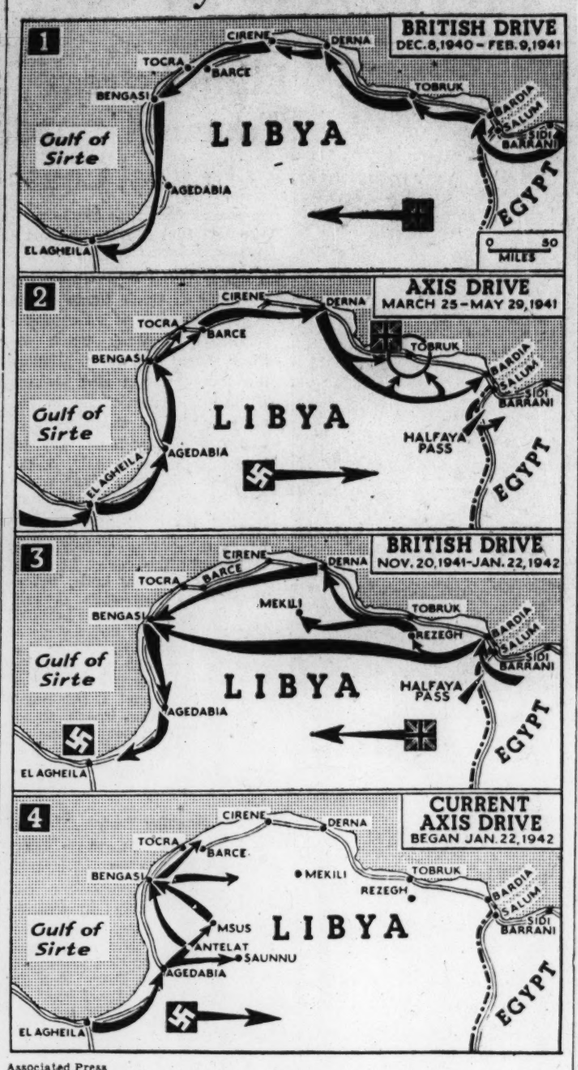
Fires in Oslo

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Oslo Radio reported last night that fires broke out at both the city's East and West Railroad Stations a few hours after the induction Feb. 13 of Maj. Vidkun Quisling as the Nazis' puppet Premier for Norway.

The fire at the East Station, it was added, was not controlled until the morning.

Several persons were said to have been injured.

Two-Way Traffic in Africa



Associated Press

Shifting Battle Scene in Libya

The changing fortunes of war in Africa are depicted in this series of maps. The campaign started Dec. 8, 1940, when British Empire forces started their first drive out of Sidi Barrani. The El Agheila area has been the British stopping point as communications and supply lines grew thin. British forces long held Tobruk against siege. Axis troops gave up Halfaya Pass on Jan. 17. Germans and Italians have moved on from Bengasi into Barce in the current drive, with another column thrusting out to the east of Bengasi.

Roving British Units Fight To Hold Libyan Shortcut

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 3 (AP)—Roving British armored columns fought northeast of Msus today in an effort to hold the inland shortcut which dominates the bulging North African shoreline while the Fourth Indian Division slowly retreated through the Gebel El Achdar coastal range.

The British Middle East communiqué said this division was under heavy pressure of enemy forces which apparently had been reinforced. The extent of the withdrawal was not given, but yesterday this division was said to be just east of Slonta, about 240 miles from the Egyptian border and 100 miles northeast of Bengasi.

[The Italians claimed they had passed Cirene, ancient seat of Greek culture, just to the north and slightly east of Slonta.]

Msus is 80 miles south of Slonta and slightly east. Thus while giving way along the coast, the British were endeavoring to hold their positions on the inland route along which they have twice advanced in previous campaigns to cut off Bengasi.

The Air Force, particularly fighter patrols, was giving close and effective support to the Indians and also to the roving mobile forces attempting to counteract the coastal advance by maneuvers inland, the communiqué said.

Apparently, the rearguard action in the Msus area, 70 miles southeast of Bengasi and 240 miles west of the Egyptian frontier, was being fought in the hope of stabilizing a front across the North African coastal bulge by threatening German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's extended flank.

Meanwhile it appeared obvious that enforced evacuation of Bengasi and the area to the east had rendered futile any hope of smashing General Rommel's offensive by a counterattack aimed at his left flank.

In view of this situation, British strategy appeared to call for a general withdrawal which would stretch General Rommel's vital lines of communication and finally force a showdown on ground suited to a strong defense.

There was no disposition in Cairo to deny that the British had been caught unawares by the ability of the Germans and Italians to reinforce their North African armies with armored units and transport in a short time.

Military circles appeared confident, however, that the front would be stabilized and exhibited no great concern over ground lost.

A British colonel put it this way:

"It's only a question of time when Rommel's supply line, stretching like a rubber band, will break. Then we will move in again and smash as much as possible of his forces.

"We've always known there's little point in desert conquest unless you take as a prime problem the urgent necessity of destroying the enemy's forces. Area is not important. Tanks, men and trucks are."

Escape From Bengasi: Nazi Trap Eluded

WITH ADVANCE BRITISH FORCES IN LYBIA, Feb. 3 (AP)—Like pieces of a jigsaw puzzle fitting into proper place, the story of the Seventh Indian Brigade's escape from Bengasi through enemy lines and tank formations was told yesterday by the American-born English Commander.

The account was unfolded at the Brigade's assembly point here in the desert and was collected from experiences of the men who still were straggling in.

It was the particular job of the Seventh Brigade to hold the Libyan port against enemy attacks. In order to assure this, the Brigadier mined all approaches from the south and west and patrolled the area extending south to Agedabia and southwest to Msus.

Defenders Outnumbered

But it soon was realized the Axis forces were greatly superior and their striking power much stronger than anticipated.

The Commander prepared to quit Bengasi, but on Jan. 28 news reached headquarters that strong enemy tank and infantry units had been sent up with their spearhead aimed at Bengasi.

This made it impossible for the Imperials to escape along the road toward Barce; the brigade was encircled and the Brigadier remembered Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's threat to wipe out the Indians who led the British advance into Cirenaica.

The Brigadier ordered his force to split up into three columns and proceed to the assembly point as best they could—preferably through the desert in a wide swoop around German strongpoints

The headquarters column and a second known as "the gold column" passed over their own minefields. They destroyed all other supplies and pushed on with Bren gun-carriers forming their only advance protecting screen.

Spotted in Retreat

As they approached the main road, the Brigadier could see streams of enemy trucks, tanks and other transport moving backward and forward. When the traffic died down the British columns crossed the road.

But an alert German motorcyclist spotted them. Soon strong enemy forces contacted the tail and of the headquarters column, led by the Brigadier himself.

With only short halts in the moonless night, the column proceeded but in the distance saw tanks surrounded by motor transport.

Apparently suspecting an attack in force, the tanks hurried away, leaving the supply trucks at the mercy of the British.

Taking prisoners and filling the tanks of their own vehicles, the Imperials forged forward and made the assembly point by the next night without further incident.

Meanwhile, the second column had lost its bearings but finally reached the assembly point.

Thus the Seventh Indian Brigade added another great achievement to its long record of desert successes.

And the praise goes to the Brigadier, who was born in Pipestone, Minnesota. He planned the whole operation and during the trek often acted as navigator in treacherously dangerous areas.

Reaction to Quisling

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Sosialdemokratti, only Finnish newspaper yet to comment on the elevation of Vidkun Quisling to the Premiership in Norway, said today that only an insignificant fraction of the Norwegian people support him.

An overwhelming majority of the people "continue to find it extremely hard to tolerate German occupation," said the paper.

While the Norwegian Labor Party counted 150,000 members before the war and gained 400,000 votes in the last peacetime election, Quisling could muster no more than 30,871 backers, the paper said.

"Norway's problem is not solved and it is more than likely that Quisling will continue to meet difficulties," the paper concluded.

Mules Bring Top Price Since World War Days

COLUMBIA, Tenn., Feb. 3 (AP)—Mules sold here yesterday at $500 a pair, a price not seen in this nationally known mule center since the first World War.

L. B. Robinson sold a pair of mare mules for $500 even, and Charles Skillington received $525 for a pair. Mr. Robinson said his mules were valued last spring at between $375 and $400.

The supply of mules was inadequate to fill buyers' needs for the first time this winter.

Allied Counterdrive in Pacific Hinted

Continued from Page 1

broken up during the night of Feb. 2, 1942.

"The first raid by the Tatori group of special shock troops was made early in the evening. This was frustrated by our artillery fire.

"A second and more serious attempt was made at midnight. A large number of barges under naval escort approached the coast. The raid was discovered by a few of our night flying pursuit planes which immediately attacked the convoy with light bombs and machine gun fire.

"As the enemy troops approached the shore, our beach defense force attacked with artillery and machine guns. The Japanese force suffered heavy casualties in men and boats. On the following morning a number of disabled barges were found along the beaches. Some of these were burning and others were adrift. None of the invading group reached shore.

"Ground operations on our left flank were of a minor character. The frontal pressure of the Japanese 16th (Kimura) Division in this sector relaxed.

"Some enemy pockets were found where isolated groups of Japanese soldiers are being mopped up.

"On our right where General Nara's 65th Division had previously attempted, by a frontal attack, to drive a wedge between our forces, we made a successful counterattack. Our troops overran three lines of enemy trenches, capturing considerable equipment.

"During the past 24 hours there has been moderate enemy air activity in support of ground action.

"In the recent fighting in the Philippines Brig. Gen. Clinton A. Pierce, United States Army, was slightly wounded in action."

General Pierce was one of six officers whose promotions from Colonel to Brigadier General were confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 29 on General MacArthur's recommendation. General Pierce, a cavalryman, entered the Army as a corporal in the Illinois National Guard in 1916. He went to the Philippines in January, 1940.

Singapore:

Wave after wave of Japanese bombers hurled high explosives at this great British bastion today while Nipponese troops concentrated at the tip of conquered Malaya for an attempt to storm the island.

With Imperial forces drawn up along the mile-wide moat of Johore Strait and watchful around the entire 70-mile perimeter of this stronghold, firemen and police were kept busy throughout the interior controlling fires lit by the Japanese bombs.

Enemy dive bombers joined in the attack, but the British communiqué said military casualties had been slight.

The United Nations struck back with a raid on the Kluang airdrome, 50 miles north, where many of the attackers were believed to be based.

In the section of Singapore city which bore the brunt of this morning's bombing, authorities and ARP squads cleared away the debris within a few minutes to make way for fire trucks which quickly played water on a number of high leaping fires.

When one of the shirt-sleeved civilians who was laying hose straightened up for a moment, this correspondent recognized Sir Shenton Thomas, Governor of the Straits Settlements. He was working alongside scores of natives.

Nearby, Lieut. Gen. A. E. Percival, Commander of the defending army forces, was directing men removing valuable materials from a warehouse in the path of the flames.

Aside from the air attack virtually no military action worthy of mention occurred during this fourth day of siege.

The big guns poised along the narrow Johore Strait fired intermittently, but so far the targets have been well concealed.

RAF reconnaissance showed a considerable movement of enemy troops southward through the Malaya jungles.

Singapore's guns threw up a heavy barrage when the first formation of nine bombers roared over the city. An even heavier curtain of steel was hurled skyward when 27 bombers came over later.

Military circles expressed belief the Japanese would try to win a foothold on the island either by dropping parachute troops or by slipping ashore from small boats under cover of darkness before launching a frontal assault.

They saw little chance, however, that such tactics might succeed, for they pointed out that the troops concentrated here have little more than 70 miles of coastline to defend.

The general view in military quarters was that the Japanese would take the risk of trying to reduce the fortress for reasons of prestige and it was believed that the first thrusts by sea or air would come at any hour.

This belief was strengthened by a sudden increase in Japanese bombing attacks Feb. 2, apparently aimed at knocking out airdromes on the island and thus gaining control of the skies.

Observers acknowledged that aerial supremacy probably would be a major factor in the Battle of Singapore but they pointed out that the island is so close to Sumatra—80 miles to the south across Malacca Strait—that allied planes based there could easily take part in the struggle.

The bombings Feb. 2 were aimed at widely separated parts of Singapore Island.

Lieut. Colonel Hotta, Japanese military spokesman, said at a press conference that a Japanese general offensive against Singapore fortress would be launched soon according to careful plans.

The Archipelago:

Two more Japanese transports were sunk and another probably was sunk Feb. 1 when United States warplanes twice attacked an enemy convoy off Balik Papan in the Straits of Macassar, Dutch East Borneo, a communiqué of the United Nations' Southwest Pacific Command announced.

Meanwhile strong Japanese air forces attacked at Surabaya, the Indies great naval base, and its flanking air fields today in an evident attempt to curtail the United Nations' striking power.

It was the first enemy thrust at Java, one of the strongholds of the Indies' defense, and the Dutch acknowledged that the raiders had scored some damage to naval establishments at Surabaya, which lies close to the southern gate of Macassar Strait, and to "a few aircraft lying on the water."

Aneta News Agency, however, said antiaircraft batteries and mobile antiaircraft guns defending the base went into instant action and bagged at least one bomber and several fighter planes escorting the bombers in the enemy armada.

The main objectives of the raiders, military observers told the Dutch agency, undoubtedly were to damage the Surabaya base, whose importance to the United Nations in the Pacific has become paramount now that Singapore is under siege, and to incapacitate airfields there, at Malang, Madoien and Magetan.

Like Surabaya itself, all those fields are at the disposal of United Nation forces now in Java and are a serious menace to Japanese operations.

They lie along an arc from the port of Rembang, about 100 miles west of Surabaya, to Malang, roughly the same distance to the southeast. Rembang also was bombed.

The first war bulletin said no details were available except that there had been "rather considerable damage to material" and a supplement mentioned only the specific damage to planes and naval establishments at Surabaya.

Aneta said that there were no casualties and only slight damage to the Malang Field and that it still was in use.

Additional troops have been landed on Amboina Isand for the assault on the Dutch naval base, the Tokyo radio said.

Thousands of Indian and Malayan troops were left in the State of Johore because they reached the causeway to Singapore after the British had breached it, the radiocast said.

A Japanese air raid on Port Moresby capital of Papua—the southeastern part of the island of New Guinea—was announced from Sydney, Australia.

Port Moresby lies on the Coral Sea 300 miles northeast of Cape York, the most northerly tip of the Australian mainland.

A royal Australian Air Force Communiqué said that "as far as is known, only one plane took part. There were no damage or casualties."

Red Cross to Feed Americans in Japan

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 3

The Red Cross War Fund of Greater New York announced yesterday that as soon as arrangements could be made the Red Cross would send a shipload of food from Australia for Americans and war prisoners held in Japan.

From China:

A heavy Japanese convoy including 41 warships and enough transports to carry an entire division has been sighted steaming south in Formosa Strait off Amoy in one of several moves by the Tokyo High Command to make up for its heavy losses in man power in the Southwest Pacific, a Chinese Army spokesman said.

He said the convoy consisted of 69 ships in all, with nine large, one medium and eleven small transports, six launches and a hospital ship in addition to the warships.

The spokeman said several other divisions which had been reported moving south along the Tientsin-Pukow railway on Jan. 23 were diverted at Tsinan to the North China port of Tsingtao, where they embarked on waiting transports. Tens of thousands of additional Japanese troops, he said, were pouring into Shanghai by train to board ships there.

As one of the heaviest blows to the Japanese in the Pacific area, the spokesman reported the virtual annihilation of the Japanese 16th division at Johore Bahru, across the narrow Johore Strait from Singapore.

The spokesman told a press conference the Japanese were making thorough preparations for a drive into Burma from Northern Thailand, and already had thrown pontoon bridges across the Salween River. Concentration point for the Japanese forces, he said, was at Chiengmai, 100 miles due east of the river and 175 miles northeast of Moulmein, city at the Salween River mouth, which already has been evacuated by the British.

Tokyo had reported that crack Japanese bombing units took advantage of ideal weather to subject Martaban in Burma to a mass bombing this afternoon following the capture of Moulmein.

Allied Movement:

Army Minister Francis M. Forde told the Australian forces overseas in a radiocast today that "a big movement by the Allies is under way."

Addressing especially the men of the Australian Imperial Force at Singapore, Mr. Forde declared that each hour that the Japanese are held at bay permits the concentration and deployment of more reinforcements and the accumulation of more weapons.

"It does not need my words to impel you, therefore, to hold on," he said.

Prime Minister John Curtin gave Premiers of all Australian States at a conference here a confident outline of the war situation.

The democracies' resources are being marshalled, he explained, but problems of distance and time prevent plans from being carried out immediately on a great scale.

Meanwhile a considerable number of Japanese detained in other parts of the Southwest Pacific war area, including women, have arrived in Australia for internment. Mr. Forde said they would be placed in special interment camps.

Allied Aid Pleasing To Dutch Minister

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Eelco van Kleffens, Foreign Minister of the Netherlands, expressed himself as very much encouraged by the general picture of Allied collaboration in the Pacific after an hour's conference with Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Mr. van Kleffens was accompanied by A. Loudon, Netherlands Minister.

Speaking enthusiastically of the United States Navy's attack on Japanese outposts in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands, Mr. van Kleffens said:

"Offensive action is what we are aiming at. As you know, that is what we have been trying to maintain in our area of the Pacific. You will have noted that we have been putting to good use the weapons you have sent us. All we ask is just keep them coming along."

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Canadian Farmers Ask War Status; Prairie Bloc Wants Dollar Wheat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Feb. 3—A proposal that agriculture in Canada should be placed on the footing of a war industry, with definite production goals set as far in advance as possible and with the assurance of sufficient labor and remuneration to enable the work to be done, has been presented to the Dominion Government by a large representation of Canadian farmers.

Representatives of Canada's 350,000 farmers included members of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and 400 representatives of the grain growers of the Prairie Provinces. Rarely has such a large and representative body of farmers visited Ottawa. Rarely have the claims of agriculture been presented with such moderation.

The delegations obviously made a favorable impression and the Government spokesmen, Prime Minister Mackenzie King, and Minister of Agriculture James G Gardiner, gave every assurance that the proposals would be considered seriously.

Paramount Duty Cited

Asserting that agriculture's paramount duty is to place its full strength behind the country's war effort, the petition stated that before the total mobilization of Canada's man power and resources can be established on a satisfactory and secure basis, Canadian agriculture should be placed on the footing of a war industry, with definite production goals set and with adequate resources.

The claim was made that the inauguration of price ceilings caught agriculture at a disadvantage. Agriculture, it was stated, could contribute its full share to the war effort only when agricultural prices bear a fair relationship to the prices of commodities the farmers must buy. Some equitable schedule of "parity prices between agricultural and other products should be established."

It was emphasized that a shortage exists in farm labor and skilled labor is required in agriculture. Delegates suggested that longer postponements of military service should be granted youths working on farms.

They urged that it was essential that farm machinery should be kept in an adequate condition of repair.

Food Plays Vital Role

Food, said the petitioners, may well help to win the war, "pave the road to peace, and be the first contribution toward the rebuilding of a war-torn and badly battered civilization."

They said that it was imperative that the war needs of Britain should be supplied and asked for the inauguration of a "long-term" agricultural policy to include the planned use of land, soil conservation, crop insurance, study of markets, and maintenance of fair relationship between agricultural income and farming costs.

The farmers made the specific request that the basic guaranteed price for wheat should be raised from its present level of 70 cents a bushel to $1.00, on the basis of No. 1 northern grade delivered at the head of the Great Lakes. They asked that prevailing prices of livestock should be guaranteed for two years, that farmers should be guaranteed feed for livestock at prices consistent with livestock prices, that basic prices should be guaranteed for barley and flaxseed, that a program of soil conservation should be carried out rigorously, and that the present carry-over of wheat should be considered "a necessary wartime reserve."

'Suitcase Brigade' Crowds Ottawa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa

The delegation of western farmers with petitions for new price guarantees and other reforms for agriculture is one of the largest ever to visit Ottawa. A few delegates recalled a similar visit by western farmers seeking governmental adjustments in respect to wheat in 1910.

"In 1910, the farmers were called the 'coon-coat brigade,'" one delegate said. "This time we are calling ourselves the 'paper-suitcase brigade.'"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan, Feb. 3—Of the 400 farm delegates invading Ottawa with plans for a great farm reorganization the Saskatchewan contingent traveled in two special trains. One leaving from Regina, provincial Capital, the other from Saskatoon.

One distinguished delegate is Dr. W. R. Motherwell, "grand old man of Western Canadian agriculture," who has been both Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan and Federal Minister of Agriculture.

In the delegation are at least a dozen women including Mrs. Percy Collier, President of the Saskatchewan Homemakers Clubs.

Not only is rural Saskatchewan represented. At least one third of the 400 are urban dwellers. Included in the delegation are the Mayors of Saskatchewan's four largest cities: Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, and North Battleford. Mayors of smaller centers are included and Board of Trade representatives.

Several Parties Represented

The delegates represent every shade of political opinion in the Province except the Communists, who are banned in Canada—Liberals, Conservatives, Co-operative Commonwealthers, and Social Crediters.

The delegation carries a gigantic petition, bearing 183,000 names of Saskatchewan residents. This petition has been circulating since last November, and with it was collected $43,000, representing a per capita donation from petition signers of about 23 cents.

When the "farm specials" arrived in Ottawa on Feb. 1, delegates held a convention to organize for their appearance before the Federal Cabinet yesterday.

On the way to Ottawa, the "farm specials" were literally convention halls on wheels, as delegates held many meetings to discuss Canadian farm questions to be laid before the Ottawa Government.

At Ottawa, spokesmen of various governmental departments and agencies addressed the delegation on various phases of Canada's war effort.

Revision Plea Rejected

The petition was a result of the meeting of the Federal Government and representatives of the Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Manitoba Wheat Pools last Aug. 9. Then the three pools requested a revision of Federal agriculture policies in order to give a greater farm revenue to the Canadian West.

When the Federal Government declined to make any revision, the Saskatchewan Pool in September and October organized a series of mass meetings in protest. The idea of the petition and the delegation was begun at one of these mass meetings, and it met with immediate enthusiasm. In November, at the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Pool, a resolution was passed calling upon the Pool to undertake the circulation of such a petition.

Thousands of copies were circulated throughout Saskatchewan by means of the avenues of the Pool's subdistrict organizations.

Neither the Alberta or the Manitoba Pools circulated petitions, but the Alberta Pool indorsed the move in Saskatchewan, and within the past few days presented $500 for expenses of three delegates to be picked from the Alberta section of the United Farmers of Canada.

Fleet's In and Daddy Is Home

International

This Meeting Is All Joy

The happy expression on the baby's face is proof that seeing her daddy come home is the great event of the day. Little Carol Patterson is running to greet her father who is a sailor in the British Navy and who is home on leave. Seaman Patterson had not seen his daughter for some time, in fact since she had learned to walk, so her ability along this line was a surprise to him.

Yanks Not 'Over Here' As Far as Eire Tells

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 3—For the people of Eire the outstanding news about the United States troops now established in Northern Ireland is that there isn't any news of them. At least there isn't any so far as newspapers and official information is concerned.

For instance, reading the past week's issues of the Irish Times you would hardly know that the 'Yanks are over here." In contrast to the British banner headlines and enthusiastic comments. the Irish Times printed a very brief story. Since then the American troops have only been referred to indirectly in the press of Eire because of what people have been saying about them as a threat to Eire's neutrality.

The control of the press exercised by the De Valera government thus creates an altogether incongruous and unsympathetic situation in a country which has the strongest ties with the United States. The complete absence of editorial comment doesn't help the confusion of thought of ordinary folk in Eire.

Sympathies in Conflict

In conflict are, first, the natural feeling of friendliness with which the warm-hearted, hospitable Irish would like to welcome the sons of the land with which they have so much in common, and, second, public uneasiness lest the American move may be a prelude to pressure on Eire to forsake its still dearly cherished neutrality.

Apprehension is increased by publication in the newspapers of criticism by American Congressmen and of the claim by Mr. Patrick Maxwell, Nationalist member of the Ulster Parliament, that the landing of Americans in Northern Ireland is the same as the landing of Germans in Norway.

The Irish Times, too, doesn't ease suspicion by summarizing a recent Beaverbrook radio talk under the heading "Mr. Churchill Gets United States Troops Sent."

Partition Issue Revived

Mr. de Valera's protest against the arrival of United States troops complained that the Irish Government had not been consulted. He then once again took the opportunity of blaming the British Parliament for partitioning Ireland.

In his official statement he didn't in so many words accuse the United States of violating Irish neutrality. But well-informed observers have good reason to believe from contacts who have been in close touch with the Eireann Premier in the past few days that privately he holds views very similar to those of Northern Ireland.

The Ireland Nationalist, Mr. Maxwell, who is reported as saying in an interview: "We consider the landing of American troops is an aggression against the Irish nation. There is nothing physically we can do to throw them out or we would do so."

Faith in Neutrality

The basis of the argument of Mr. de Valera and his supporters is that the only barriers in the way of Ulster uniting with Eire in a free Ireland are, first, British imperialism and the strength of British arms, and, second, the obstinacy of a political clique of Orangemen in Northern Ireland.

How many of the 3,000,000 persons of the 26 counties are really still in line with Mr. de Valera in this feat of turning fancy into fact is difficult to judge.

Faith in neutrality is still very strong in Eire, but there is also a growing feeling among objective observers that the latest outburst from Eire suggesting that the United States is an aggressor must hasten the day when the bubble of Irish illusion will burst.

King Hails Unity Of U. S. and Britain

By the Associated Press

Belfast, Northern Ireland, Feb. 3

King George VI, in a written message opening a new session of the Parliament of Northern Ireland, declared today the recent arrival of American troops in the British Isles was "a demonstration of the unity of purpose" existing between Britain and the United States.

"I am confident that the result will be a further strengthening of those ties of kinship and those common ideals which mean so much for the future of the world," he said.

The King expressed a "fervent hope" that more voluntary recruits from Northern Ireland would join the empire fighting services, the Ulster home guard and civil defense organizations.

Praise for AEF

WITH THE AEF IN NORTHERN IRELAND, Feb. 3 (AP)—After an inspection by Lieut. Gen. H. E. Franklyn, Commander of British forces in this combat zone, the United States troops in Northern Ireland settled down today to an ordered program of intensive training on full field duty.

"There's a man-sized job to be done and, as far as one can judge, these are the men who can do the job," declared General Franklyn, veteran of the battle of Dunkirk. "They are a happy, fine-looking lot of men who are settling down well."

This expeditionary force is well-equipped for all sorts of weather. From generals down to buck privates, they have galoshes, raincoats and everything else that may be needed.

Maj. Gen. Russell P. Hartle, Field Commander of the United States force, has just concluded a series of meetings with his staff and with Commanders of units spread over all of Northern Ireland.

Pay Issue Raised

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The question of differences in pay between United States and British soldiers already has been raised in Parliament—only eight days after the arrival of American troops in Northern Ireland.

Lieut. Col. Sir Thomas Moore asked the War Secretary, Capt. Henry D. R. Margesson, in the House of Commons today "how the pay and rations of the British Army compared with those of American soldiers as stationed in this country or Northern Ireland."

The question was not answered immediately.

The British Tommy's basic pay is 2s. 9d. An American private gets about 70 cents.

Supplies for Eire

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Britain has been allotting neutral Eire certain surplus military equipment for 12 months, informed Britons said today in response to Dublin reports that offensive as well as defense armaments were being provided.

The supplies going to Eire were understood to be under control of a 30-man commission—15 British and 15 Irish—operating on the border of Eire and Northern Ireland.

Advances on Soviet Fronts Have Smolensk as Their Goal

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (AP)—Dragging machine guns and cannon on sledges in 40-below zero cold over the same roads used against Napoleon, the Russians were pressing forward on several fronts, all pointed toward Smolensk, 210 miles west of Moscow, and keeping up their fast pace despite determined German resistance.

Russian forces were reported to have killed some 1,400 Germans in three different sectors of the front and to have thrown back Nazi counterattacks launched in a vain effort to stem the retreat.

Soviet dispatches said the Germans were sending air and tank reinforcements to parts of the Southern Front to combat Marshal Semeon Timoshenko.

["Despite the reinforcements which already have been brought up to the Russian Front from the German-occupied countries, the German generals have demanded from Hitler the immediate dispatch of 20 fresh, picked divisions," the British Broadcasting Corporation said in a radiocast heard by NBC in New York.

"The generals have threatened," it added, "that otherwise it would be very hard, if not impossible, to prevent a general Russian break-through."]

Air Superiority Claimed

Testifying to Soviet Air Force superiority, dispatches from the front credited one Russian air unit with destroying 17 Nazi planes in a week and long-range bombers with deepening their offensives far behind the German lines.

At one vital German railroad junction, they said, three supply trains of more than 200 cars were destroyed.

Reporting on the Nazi casualties, the Moscow Radio said 1,000 Germans were killed when one important locality was recaptured. Some 200 other German officers and men were reported killed in each of two sectors, one southwest and one south of Moscow.

Repulse of German counterattacks in some sectors was announced by the Soviet Information Bureau.

Beachheads Abandoned

The Russians acknowledged that one of their hard-won Crimean beachheads had been abandoned when, "some days ago, our troops withdrew from Feodosiya." (The Germans said they recaptured that Black Sea port on the Crimea's panhandle Jan. 19.)

"In the Barents Sea our warships sank three enemy transports with a total displacement of 8,000 tons," the communiqué said.

Aerial warfare for the week ended Jan. 31 was reported to have cost the Germans 160 planes, against a Russian loss of 39.

Moreover, Tass said trainloads of Donets Basin coal were moving to factories in the Moscow region again over an entire railway line reopened by Soviet armies.

[The route was not identified, but three connect Moscow to the productive basin. They are main lines to Rostov and to Sevastopol and a secondary route which runs between them. On the Moscow-Sevastopol line the Germans still occupy such key cities as Orel, Kursk, and Kharkov.]

Worthington Named To Head Canada's Armored Division

OTTAWA, Feb. 3 (AP)—Brigadier Frederick F. Worthington has been raised to the rank of Major General and given command of Canada's new armored division, national defense headquarters announced today.

The commander, who founded the present armored organization in the Canadian Army, had been in England.

The announcement, however, was presumed to mean he had given up command of an Army Tank Brigade there and had returned to direct the conversion of the Fourth Division into an Armored Division.

Decision to make the conversion as part of a plan to develop the Canadian Corps overseas into a two-corps army was announced last week by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

Three of the five appointments involve the recall from overseas of experienced officers to take charge of the additions to the armored sections of the Army as they are organized.

U. S. and Japanese To Return Diplomats

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The State Department announced yesterday that Japanese diplomatic and consular officials held in this country would be returned to Japan by way of Portuguese East Africa.

The Portuguese Government has been agreed upon to handle at Lisbon the exchange of representatives of European belligerents.

Various details still remain to be agreed upon, Department officials said, but negotiations have proceeded to the point where an agreement in principle has been reached.

The exchange of Japanese diplomatic and consular representatives for American officials presently held in Japan or Japanese occupied areas will take place at Lourenco Marques in Portuguese East Africa. The Japanese will be taken to that point in an American ship, which then will return to the United States with Americans carried to Lourenco Marques by the Japanese Government. Both the American and the Japanese vessels involved in this transfer will travel under a safe conduct granted by all belligerents.

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French Industry Faces Crisis Due to Shortage of Materials

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Feb. 3 (AP)—Vichy newspapers today quoted Francois Lehideux, Secretary of Public Works, as saying that shortages of materials and fuel had caused a grave situation for French industry from which "only strict discipline can save us."

"We have no more coal, no more gasoline, no more cement, no more steel, even no more water to feed our turbines," M. Lehideux was quoted as saying in a speech at Marseille.

He declared that the monthly supply of gasoline available in France had dropped from 213,000 tons in 1938 to 8,000 tons at present, and that coal supplies had dropped from 4,500,000 to 2,800,000 tons in the same period.

The lack of nonferrous metals—except aluminum, which France still is exporting—constitute another major problem, he said.

"Our exports are practically nil, the large stocks we had piled up have been thinned out and in some cases have completely disappeared," M. Lehideux added.

"It is time that this country understands the gravity of the situation it is facing."

Nazis Take All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—French industries continue to suffer from a shortage of basic materials, reports to the Department of Commerce show. Production of certain of these, such as coal, cement and aluminum, has been at near record levels but mainly for German account. All French centers have complained of inadequate deliveries of coal, despite a moderate increase in production in the occupied zone and normal arrivals from Belgium.

These complaints have been attributed to exhaustion of reserves last spring when industrial activity was at an minimum. In Unoccupied France, even maximum production is insufficient for local needs, and a severe shortage is anticipated. Cement output has been high in the occupied zone, but over 90 per cent has been reserved for the occupation authorities.

With the Nazis in Russia

VICHY, France, Feb. 3 (AP)—Soldiers fighting in the intense Russian cold face insurmountable problems, Jacques Doriot, rightist leader who headed a group of French volunteers in the Nazi Army, said yesterday in a graphic description of Germany's paralyzed attack.

Speaking at a mass meeting in Paris, M. Doriot said the mud during the rainy season following and preceding the Russian winter was almost as paralyzing as the cold.

M. Doriot said that even during the early days of December the mercury dropped to 43 degrees below zero Fahrenheit on the front occupied by the French contingent.

"In the front lines the ground is as hard as rock and tools cannot dig into it. It refuses shelter to the soldier who has conquered it," he said.

"Automatic arms can be used only with difficulty. The motor of a tank or supply vehicle no longer responds to the command of its driver. The supply of food and munitions and the evacuation of the sick and wounded are threatened.

"The dry wind raises waves of snow which hide the roads and paths. In such weather a great modern army loses the essential elements of its technical superiority."

M. Doriot said the pre-winter rain first halted the German offensive, and that this explained Adolf Hitler's miscalculation in October.

"The Führer had reason to say in his October speech that the blow struck against the Soviets was so terrible that they could not rise again," the extremist leader said.

"That was right after the battle of Vyazma and at the beginning of the Battle of Moscow. It began with the best of augurs, since to the north as well as to the south of this sector the two armies could begin a vast encircling maneuver.

"It was just then that the first evidences of the Russian winter were felt: the rain and its sister, the mud.

"In that land without roads, mud is a calamity for a modern army. Like an octopus it clutches men, horses, vehicles, tractors and tanks and immobilizes them," M. Doriot said.

"That was the first demonstration of a soil which defends itself almost without the aid of fighters. The offensive therefore had to be halted until the first frosts permitted the formidable machine to start again."

This was hardly under way, however, he explained, when the frosts were succeeded by the severe cold.

Hearings to Open On Woman Power

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—An inquiry into methods for the greatest employment of women in war production will be made by the special House committee on defense migrations during hearings starting today, Chairman John H. Tolan (D) of California, said.

Declaring an unprecedented demand for labor is resulting from the nation's victory program, Representative Tolan said his committee desired to investigate every means likely to assist in putting American woman power to work.

Earlier, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins disclosed that she had conferred with Secretary of Agriculturte Claude R. Wickard about possibilities of recruiting women for farm and other work where a labor shortage exists.

World Red Cross Serves All War Victims Impartially

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—While the important work of the Red Cross in preserving unity of treatment among war prisoners in all countries is well known, few people are aware of the immense work undertaken by that organization by way of protecting civilian internees in the belligerent countries.

Interned civilians do not enjoy the protection given to war prisoners under the terms of the Convention of Geneva of 1929. For by this agreement, based on the experience of World War 1, war prisoners have the benefit of fixed conditions under which they are to be kept and put to work—conditions which allow them to have correspondence with relatives and friends.

But the question of interned civilians is more complicated. The International Red Cross Committee, under its President, Max Huber, with its headquarters here, is careful not to attempt to place too exacting demands upon the governments involved, since the whole work is so dependent upon the good will of the parties concerned.

Limits Are Set

There are limits set to the scope of their humanitarian activities which they cannot overstep. They must concentrate on the main tasks laid down in the treaties and whatever else of immediate importance is within the realm of the possible.

They are after all a private organization with no legal power. Things which seem to be meddling in internal or international politics must be avoided.

In this category fall the execution of hostages and the internment of Jews both of which are beyond the scope of the Red Cross to prevent.

The expropriation of Poles and the deportation of Jews by Germany is also a case to point.

The charge of "meddling" must be avoided. A minimum of aid can be granted. The prisoners of war agency in Geneva has communicated with thousands of deported Poles and in many cases has been able to re-establish connections between separated members of families and friends. Information is available in a limited degree on the Jews interned in eastern ghettos and the Red Cross has also been permitted to concern itself with the material well-being and health of the ghetto inhabitants.

The Basis of Action

The international humanitarian work of the International Red Cross committee can only flourish on the basis of political neutrality and impartiality. It is for this reason that Switzerland is the best—and perhaps the only possible—seat of the Committee and that all of the Committee members are Swiss nationals.

Beyond the great tasks of helping war prisoners and civilian internees, there are other tasks of humanitarian value that the committee carries on. Among them is the distribution of packages to individual internees by individuals or by the American Red Cross.

It is natural for a power which is having difficulty in feeding and clothing its own people to give its prisoners less. Hence in the last analysis a power must look to its own imprisoned nationals to be sure that they get enough. A nation may regard one uniform as complying with the spirit of the Convention, but a prisoner who has been working hard all day needs a change of uniform in the evening. Bales of towels and uniforms are on their way to Germany and Italy. A case of tooth brushes could be seen on its way to the British in Germany.

Sent to Camp Representatives

The goods are sent directly to the camp representatives chosen by the prisoners. If a prisoner gets more than his share from personal friends, the surplus is given to prisoners who have less. Representatives of the International Red Cross are in constant touch with the prisoners' representatives and travel on frequent tours of inspection, so that they know exactly what the needs are.

The necessity for exact and thorough work in filing is seen when one realizes that all the information is kept for future reference. All the cards and letters for prisoners of the war of 1914-1918 running into millions of documents are still on hand for immediate reference. There are still inquiries arriving at the agency about soldiers of the last war—certificates of decease for example are often requested to solve questions of inheritance.

Yugoslavia Service

A typical case of work done in the prisoners' agency is seen in the Yugoslavian service. For several months now investigations have been going on for Yugoslavian civilians and soldiers. There are at present 350,000 filing cards for Yugoslavian soldiers in 660 boxes. There are records not only of soldiers and officers still imprisoned in Germany and Italy, but also of soldiers of Croatian, Slovenian, Macedonian, Dalmatian, Montenegran, Bosnian, Herzegovinian, German, Hungarian and Rumanian origin, who have been repatriated.

Letters in 13 languages—Albanian, German, English, Bulgarian, Croatian, French, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Spanish-Hebrew, Russian, Serbian, Slovenian—and in four characters—Latin, Gothic, Cyrillic, Greek—are used in this department. There are also records of Yugoslavian civilians on 2,150 filing cards. A precise knowledge not only of the languages but also of ethnography and geography are required.

A special laboratory is required for photocopying official prisoners lists, cards of capture, certificates of decease, and other documents. The copy is sent to the government or individual involved and the original kept in Geneva. For the photocopying a new apparatus, a kontophot-goerz with a dagor objective, has been put at the disposition of the International Committee by the Swiss Federal Military Department at Bern. Since the beginning of this service 1,200,000 photocopies have been made.

Extensive Program

In the Secretariat of the International Committee, which consists of a maximum of 25 members all of whom are Swiss, there is a map of the world showing delegates of the committee, represented by small figures in gold paper, striding across continents on their humanitarian missions or standing on a spot where there is a permanent delegate of the International Red Cross.

Such permanent delegates are found in Greece, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Egypt, Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa, Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, Sudan, British East Africa, Canada, Dutch West Indies (Curacao-Surinam), British India, Ceylon, Iran, Dutch East Indies, Syria, Australia and New Zealand.

The traveling delegates have special missions such as visiting Governments and inspecting prisoners of war camps. The principle task of the permanent delegates is to visit prisoners of war, and civilian internee camps and write reports on conditions there to the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva. In this war 595 visits have been made to prisoners' camps and 160 visits to civilian internee camps.

League Radio Station Taken Over by Swiss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—The Swiss Radio said today the Swiss Government has taken over the radio station of the League of Nations, the CBS short wave listening station reported.

According to Bern Radio, this station has been under the authority of the League of Nations for the past ten years. Contracts with the Swiss Government ended as of today so that the Swiss Government could take over. For all practical purposes the station has been in Swiss service since the outbreak of the war, as the League of Nations did not use the transmitter.

British Credits To Aid Ethiopia

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden informed the House of Commons today that a diplomatic and financial agreement with Haile Selassie was signed Jan. 31 at Addis Ababa restoring normal diplomatic relations and providing loans by which Ethiopia will receive £3,250,000 over a three-year period.

Mr. Eden said that Mr. R. G. Howe already was en route to the Ethiopian Capital as British Minister and that Haile Selassie had declared his intention to issue decrees abolishing slavery in his Kingdom, reconquered from the Italians with the aid of the British.

He said that the British Government had agreed to finance the Emperor during the first year to the extent of £1,500,000.

Loans will be tapered to £1,000,000 the second year, £500,000 the third year and to £250,000 the fourth "to insure that the dependence of Ethiopia upon a foreign country shall not be perpetuated," he said.

A military convention signed at the same time provides for a military mission to assist the Emperor in reorganization of the armed forces, for maintenance of British forces in Ethiopia for strategic reasons and to remove Italian prisoners.

A small number of British technical advisers also will assist Haile Selassie.

"The agreement was signed for two years and may be extended," the spokesman said.

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West Coast of the Americas A Solid Line Against Japan

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—The ring of steel which the Inter-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro was called upon to weld around the New World is already in place against Japan.

All the way down the Pacific coast, from the southern edge of California to the Straits of Magellan at the bottom of Chile, the Latin-American republics are on constant guard by land and sea.

At no point could the Japanese land on the western rim of Central and South America without meeting resistance. Nor could they cross over into the Atlantic without passing naval guns.

The defenses are not airtight yet by any means. But they employ everything the Latin nations can muster. They make it clear that "common defense" is more than a friendly phrase.

Mexico, acting with the approval of the United States, has cleared Japanse agents out of the Lower California peninsula and has moved in troops to guard that strategic coastline. It has placed the entire Mexican Pacific coast on the alert, on wartime footing, sharpening the point of this maneuver by signing a mutual defense pact with Washington. Movements of all Axis nationals—Germans, Italians, and Japanese—are closely scrutinized under a recent order requiring them to present their papers for Government inspection.

Central America

The six central Americas—Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama—are too small and too weak to do much for themselves. But all of them have opened their ports and airports to wartime use by the United States. Panama is a stronghold of military and naval might. Costa Rica has borrowed $550,000 from lend-lease to build its first army. And $20,000,000 is to be spent to finish the Pan-American highway from Mexico to Panama to expedite movement of troops.

South of Panama, the Republic of Colombia has moved troops into position along both the Caribbean and Pacific coasts, with special guards at all ports. A constant close check is kept on Japanese and other Axis fifth columnists.

Ecuador has ordered all Axis peoples out of the hump of Pacific coastline which commands the approaches to the Galapagos Islands, south of the Canal. Those who stay face the fate of spies.

The Navy of Peru, consisting of a few small boats and some submarines, is being advised by United States naval officers. This is also true of the air force, which could be increased in size through the production of an airplane factory near Lima, one of the few in South America.

On Convoy Patrol

The Chilean Navy is on convoy patrol, protecting its supply of strategic minerals to the north.

Although the hemisphere defense scheme is not restricted to the Pacific, its effectiveness in the Atlantic will depend to some degree on Argentina's attitude. That country thus far has been unwilling to do more than permit the United States Navy and air force to use Argentine ports and airports for war purposes. The role of the strong Argentine Army and Navy is, therefore, a question mark.

Most military men believe the greater part of the Argentine coastline can be covered safely by operations from the harbor of Montevideo in Uruguay and the more northern coast of Brazil—if the strength of the United States Navy is not too much in demand elsewhere at a decisive moment.

Uruguay has gone all-out for hemisphere defense. The Brazilian coast has been heavily fortified with airports, supported by the Brazilian Navy. Brazil's position dominates the sea route from Dakar to Belem, the shortest passageway between the old and new worlds. Thus, it would force any invader from that direction to take a more roundabout route, which would be difficult to maintain.

It is a good guess that Argentina will close the backdoor to this invasion route as soon as the war production program in the United States erases all doubt of the United States Navy's power to defend all the coasts of the New World.

Jobless Rolls Up 400,000, Total 4,200,000 in January

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Three factors—seasonal unemployment in agriculture, the mounting effects of priorities on materials and conversion to wartime production, and the drop in temporary pre-Christmas jobs—were cited by the Work Projects Administration as the main reasons why unemployment rose by 400,000 during January, carrying the Nation's total idle to 4,200,000.

Detroit was an outstanding example of the two-fold effect of seasonal factors and readjustment of industry to wartime demands. Although automobile production was scheduled to continue through January, the sampling of the Detroit area indicated a rate of unemployment nearly twice as high in January as in December.

In the five largest metropolitan areas, the two factors combined to produce a greater percentage of unemployment than was found in other urban areas or in rural areas. The seasonal influences were most pronounced in rural areas, where bad weather combined with the midwinter lull to reduce farm operations to a minimum.

Big Holiday Force

"The decline in the labor force was for the most part an expected seasonal development, heightened this year by the unusually large number of temporary workers who entered the labor market in December during the holiday trade season," the report says. "It may well be that enlistments, both actual and potential, and the recall of selective trainees following the Pearl Harbor attack likewise had a part in reducing the labor forces.

"In summary, the declines in labor force and employment, and the rise in unemployment are to be explained by a combination of seasonal influences, supported and heightened by the concerted effort to convert the nation's peacetime production facilities to a single-purposed production of war materials. In view of the fact that the January estimates presented here are based upon facts gathered at a very early stage in this conversion process, further dislocations in employment and the labor supply may be expected in the next few months."

Summary of Report

The report, made public by acting WPA Commissioner F. H. Dryden, summarized the December-January estimates of the WPA Division of Research as follows:

In Millions of Persons

	Jan.	Dec.
Labor force	52.4	53.3
Employed	48.2	49.5
Unemployed	4.2	3.8

In addition to the 4,200,000 classified as unemployed, there were 1,000,000 workers not actually at work but who reported they had "job connections." Some of these probably were out of work pending the change-over from civilian to war production. This group increased from 500,000 in December to 1,000,000 in January. A substantial part of this sharp increase represents the effect of displacement in civilian industry.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS CHEQUES

Admiral Beardall Takes Command As New Head of U. S. Naval Academy

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 3 (AP)—Rear-Admiral John R. Beardall of Orlando, Fla., former Naval Aide to President Roosevelt, has assumed command of the United States Naval Academy as its thirty-third superintendent.

At a brief ceremony Saturday in the Administration Building attended by heads of departments, Admiral Beardall believed Capt. T. S. King, who had been Acting Superintendent since the detachment in December of Rear Admiral Russell Willson, former Superintendent.

Because Admiral Willson, now Chief of Staff to Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet, left before the new superintendent reported, the usual colorful ceremony of relieving command was not held.

The customary 13-gun salute to Admiral Beardall's flag, broken from the station ship the U. S. S. Reina Mercedes, was not fired because of current Academy restrictions.

The new superintendent, holder of the Mexican Service, Victory and Navy Expeditionary Medals, assumes command as the Academy is training three classes of 2,522 regular midshipmen, under an accelerated academic schedule, and a class of 674 reserve midshipmen who are to be commissioned ensigns in the Naval Reserve in May.

Academy grounds are familiar to Admiral Beardall. He was graduated here in 1908 and returned six years later as instructor in seamanship and gunnery.

Mrs. Beardall is the former Edith McCormick, daughter of the late Rear Admiral A. M. D. McCormick U. S. N.

The Beardalls have two sons and a married daughter. One son, John R. Beardall, Jr., is an ensign in the Navy and the other, Geoffrey, is a student at St. James' School near Hagerstown, Md.

The new superintendent, born at Sanford, Fla., attended elementary schools at Sanford, high school at Orlando and was graduated from Porter Military Academy, Charleston, S. C., in 1904, the same year he was appointed to the Academy.

During the World War and immediately afterward, Admiral Beardall served on the U. S. S. Kansas and as gunnery officer of the U. S. S. New Hampshire and U. S. S. New York, reporting for duty at the Washington Navy Yard in 1920.

U. S. Chief in Russia Lacks Star Insignia

MOSCOW, Feb. 3 (AP)—The aides of Philip R. Faymonville, head of the United States Supply Mission here, were scurrying around Moscow's jewelry shops today for some sort of star insignia to designate his new status as a Brigadier General.

The officer's formal commission is on the way from Kuibyshev to raise him from a colonelcy, but the Embassy has not produced the proper insignia.

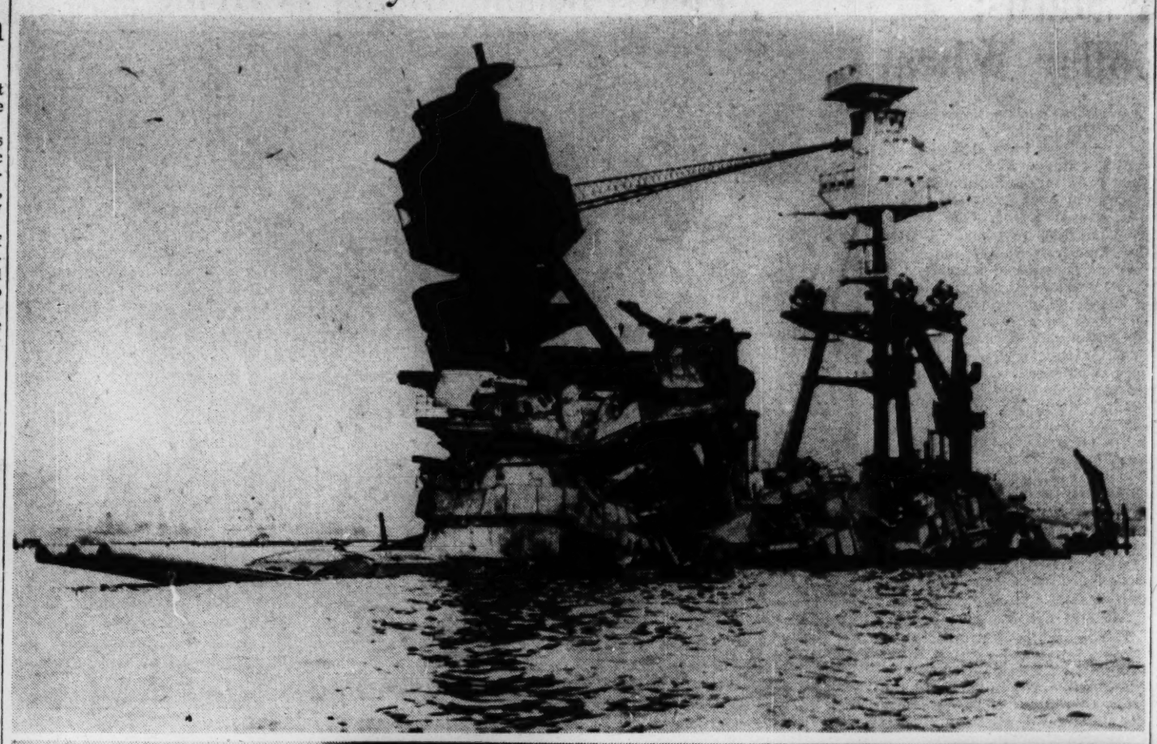
"Yes, we're trying to find something from which stars may be cut," General Faymonville laughed. "But I'm not worrying about it."

Parole Urged to Permit Convicts to Join Army

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 3 (AP)—Approval of the Kentucky Legislature has been sought to permit up to 859 men in two State prisons to serve in the United States Army.

The Senate received a bill to authorize the State Welfare Commissioner to parole convicts serving 10 years or less before they have completed one half of their terms as now required by law. Supporters of the proposal said the convicts who would be affected were first offenders and could be accepted by the Army if they passed physical examinations.

The Story of Pearl Harbor in Pictures



Associated Press

Navy's Cameras Record Details of Japanese Attack

Above: The wreckage of the U. S. S. Arizona lies in the mud at Pearl Harbor, with her guns, left, showing just above the water line after the Japanese attack Dec. 7. Below: This remarkable combat picture was made at the exact moment that the destroyer Shaw blew up during the Japanese attack. These pictures are included in a group of official photographs taken by the United States Navy at the time of the attack and just made public.

U. S. Loan to China Needed To Offset Economic Pressure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—One of the urgent needs for the $500,000,000 American loan to China unanimously approved by the House Foreign Affairs Committee today, is to offset increasing Japanese-inspired economic pressure on the Chinese people.

The funds would also be used to stabilize the currency, to check inflation and for some reconstruction in the face of the havoc wrought by four years of Japanese invasion.

Appealing for the greatest possible speed in making this credit available to the Chungking Government—a credit augmented by $200,000,000 loaned by London—five Cabinet members appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee to record their indorsement.

The hearings were executive and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury; Henry L. Stimpson, Secretary of War; Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy; and Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, all appeared today to buttress President Roosevelt's request for speedy action.

"I believe that such additional assistance would serve to strengthen China's position as regards both her internal economy and her capacity in general to function with great military effectiveness in our common effort," said the President.

The bill introduced by Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the President "to loan or extend credit or give other financial aid to China" up to $500,000,000.

Although details of the loan were not disclosed, it was indicated that the funds would not take the form of direct war aid, or be used to finance purchases of guns, tanks or planes as was the case with the credit advanced in the past.

The Bloom resolution, immediately introduced in the House at the President's request, stressed that "the defense of China is of the greatest possible importance," and paid tribute to the Government which "has for more than four years valiantly resisted the forces of Japanese aggression."

Loans for China

CHUNGKING, China, Feb. 3 (AP)—Part of the new American and British loans, which the governments in Washington and London yesterday announced may total up to $700,000,000, will be used as security for the flotation of Chinese Victory Bonds, a Government spokesman said today.

The loans will be used abroad as well as domestically, it was said. Some money will go to meet the budget and to develop economic enterprises such as construction of new railways with rails torn up from Japanese-occupied lines and opening of a number of small scale enterprises adapted to Chinese man power and machinery.

The spokesman said the flotation of a popular domestic government loan would have considerable effect on currency stabilization by absorbing quantities of notes now in circulation which are one of the principal causes of present high prices.

War Insurance Speeded

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Senate leaders forecast virtually unopposed passage today of legislation to set up within the Reconstruction Finance Corporation a $1,000,000,000 war damage corporation to insure property against air raid or other loss from enemy action.

The measure would authorize free insurance against war damage up to $15,000, and thereafter a "reasonable premium" would be charged.

"The necessity for some assurance of protection seems not open to question," the Senate Banking Committee declared in asking approval of the measure.

"It appears to be proper that the protection against such losses should be undertaken by the Government for the reason that such coverage, the extent and probability of losses being unpredictable, cannot satisfactorily be assumed by private insurance carriers.

"Also, it seems appropriate for the Government itself to undertake the program because the cost of such protection—pertaining solely to catastrophic results arising from a common national cause—should be borne by the nation at large just as the cost of a battleship or of a bomber would be, rather than that such cost should be borne by the comparative few who might be immediate victims."

Senator Robert A. Taft (R), of Ohio, of the Banking Committee, said that discretion would be left to the Federal Loan Administrator to refuse to insure certain types of risk. Senator Taft said he himself would make it plain on the Senate floor that the insurance was not intended to cover damage from enemy occupation as opposed to bomb or shell damage.

The Committee said in reporting the measure that it was not contemplated that damage should be covered in full but that "the amount of the benefit may be established at a percentage of the loss, the percentage to be fixed by the War Damage Corporation in line with experience and changing conditions."

Besides providing for war damage insurance, the bill would add $2,500,000,000 to the borrowing power of the RFC, chiefly for war production purposes. Committee members said this would bring the total borrowing—and therefore lending—power of the RFC to approximately $9,500,000,000.

Washington Shifts Nondefense Staffs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Budget Director Harold D. Smith announced today that the Agriculture Department had agreed to move 3,848 employees out of Washington to make room for defense workers.

Approved by President Roosevelt, the transfers will send 1,140 Farm Credit Administration employees to Kansas City, 700 Agricultural Adjustment Administration employees to various cities where the agency now has field offices, 1,155 Rural Electrification Administration employees to St. Louis, 633 Farm Security Administration employees to Cincinnati, and 220 Agriculture Department Solicitor's Office workers to various cities.

The Farm Security Administration previously had been scheduled to move to St. Louis.

The transfers were another step in a program designed to move more than 15,000 Government employees out of Washington to make room for the rapidly growing defense agencies. Washington now has a shortage both of office space and dwellings.

U. S. General to Lead Defenders of Trinidad

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Feb. 3 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. Henry Pratt of the United States Army will be in supreme command of all forces in Trinidad in case hostilities touch that British colony directly, Gov. Sir Hubert Young has informed Trinidad volunteer forces.

He compared the situation here with that in the Pacific, saying British and American authorities were working in the closest cooperation.

General Pratt until recently was commanding general of the Army's Third Corps Area, with headquarters in Baltimore.

Early in January General Pratt was relieved from the Third Corps Area by Maj.-Gen. Milton A. Reckord, who was commander of the 29th Division. A week later he was assigned to head the Army's Trinidad base command in the Caribbean.

Huge Naval Fund Bill Boosts Defense Costs to 118 Billions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—The House of Representatives moved today to approve the $26,500,000,000 naval supply bill, thus boosting national defense funds voted during the past 20 months to the stupendous total of $116,000,000,000.

As legislators attempted to assess the full import of this latest defense measure, the nation was assured by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific fleet, that American warplanes and warships would push the war to Japan's very doorstep.

At the same time, observers recalled the recent warning of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox that "we are trying to fight a two-ocean war with a one-ocean navy, thus far, and it is going to take time to build up our strength.

"We must not expect quick results," he said. "It is a problem largely of holding and doing the best we can with what we have and putting every ounce of pressure in to get more as fast as possible."

Comparison of Costs

In commenting upon the mammoth scope of America's present naval activities, defense officials pointed out that the $944,000,000 included in the current Navy bill and destined for the repair of British ships in American harbors was approximately 3½ times as large as the amount spent on the entire United States Navy during the fiscal year of 1934.

Put another way, this latest naval bill is more than half again as large as the wartime expenditures of both the Army and the Navy during the fiscal years of 1917-19 inclusive.

Outstanding among the facts brought out by testimony in behalf of the $26,500,000,000 bill are the following:

1. With 344 combatant ships already at sea, the Navy is now building 382 more with many additional craft to come.

2. By June 30, 1942, the Navy expects to use up the major portion of $6,000,000,000 earmarked for ordnance. This sum will be spent not only for the procurement of guns for naval vessels but also for powder, shells, bullets, torpedoes, and bombs sent against the Axis.

"The major part of that is to replace actual expenditures of ammunition in action contemplated for the remainder of the present fiscal year," Rear Admiral W. H. P. Blandy, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance, told the Senate Appropriations Committee.

"Our estimates, of course, are not based upon our own war experience, because we haven't had enough yet," Admiral Blandy continued. "They have been checked, however, with British war experience and allowances made for the type and numbers of enemy ships and planes we will have to fight, compared with our opponents to date."

3. The addition of some 18,000 warplanes to the Navy's present total. This would be three times as many planes as the 6,000 craft of all types now estimated to be on the rosters of the Japanese Army and Navy.

4. An expansion of the Navy's personnel from a present estimated enlisted strength of 369,000 to 533,000 and of the Marine Corps from 75,000 to 104,000. Secretary Knox said that the 533,000 figure would be reached by the end of 1943.

5. The Navy's Air Force now counts 84,000 men and will jump to 177,000 under the expansion program.

Warning to Enemies

Rear Admiral J. H. Towers, Chief of Naval Aeronautics, warned the Appropriations Committee that there is "very little that can be done toward greatly increasing the production this year beyond what was planned, let us say, two months ago because we are already into this year and even though we started expanding the plants, the additional planes would not be rolling out of the door in any quantity this year."

In summing up the significance of the naval measure, Senator John H. Overton (D) of Louisiana termed it "a message to all friendly powers battling with us that Uncle Sam will be neither a slacker nor a laggard.

"It is a warning to our enemies that in spite of what has happened and come what may, the American Navy shall ride the waves the unconquered and unconquerable master of the seas."

New York Told to Recognize Russian Seizure of Property

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—The Supreme Court held yesterday that New York would have to recognize the confiscation by the Soviet Government in 1919 of Russian property in that State, notwithstanding its own State laws on the subject, because the Federal Government had granted recognition.

The case involved $1,335,653 in assets of a liquidated Russian insurance company. The assets were in the firm's New York office, and the State Insurance Superintendent laid claim for the purpose of distributing them to certain claimants. The United States claimed the funds on the ground that the Soviet Government had taken over all private insurance companies under a nationalization decree and that the funds came within an assignment of claims which Russia made to the United States in 1933 when President Roosevelt recognized the Soviet Government.

The principal issue was whether the Soviet Government's confiscation decree was valid in New York. The Court held that it was by 5 to 2 decision, with Justices Reed and Jackson not participating.

Aliens Must Get Identification Papers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Aliens of enemy nationalities today had warning by the United States Department of Justice that they must obtain certificates of identification and that failure to do so may be punishable by internment for the war's duration.

The certificates may be obtained at post offices nearest their place of residence. Aliens of 14 years or more who have not fully acquired United States citizenship must comply, those in the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Arizona, Montana, Utah, and Idaho by next Saturday, those elsewhere in the United States must file applications between Feb. 9 and 28.

An applicant must bring to the post office his alien registration receipt card issued following the nationwide registration in 1940, as well as three passport-type photographs of himself, with a light background, 2 inches by 2 inches, printed on thin paper and taken not more than 30 days previously. Printed instructions are available at post offices.

Treaties Still Stand Priorities or Not

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Priority regulations will have to be stretched a bit to keep America's treaties in good standing.

Budget Director Harold D. Smith disclosed that the treaty of 1825 required the Government to provide $320 worth of iron and steel every year to the Choctaw Indians in Oklahoma.

He said, as far as the Budget Bureau is concerned, he had approved this payment, along with other annual treaty payments of $1,200 to the Choctaws for other purposes, $4,500 worth of cloth to the Six Nations of New York, $6,000 to the Senecas of New York, and $30,000 to the Pawnees of Oklahoma.

Temple University Giving Three Honorary Degrees

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3 (AP)—Temple University has announced it will award three honorary degrees Feb. 16 at combined Founder's Day and midyear Commencement exercises.

Recipients will be Lewis H. Brown, President of Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City; Dr. Horace D. Taft, Headmaster Emeritus of Taft School for Boys, Watertown, Conn., and Dr. William Pepper, Dean of the School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania.

U-Boat Sighted Off Hatteras Jan. 27

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Officers and crew members of the American freighter Bellingham sighted an enemy submarine off Cape Hatteras on the night of Jan. 27, it was announced officially last night by the Third Naval District.

As to whether the submarine made any attempt to attack the Bellingham, which immediately changed from the course it had been following, there was a difference of opinion between officers who were on the bridge and one member of the crew, said the announcement read by Ensign Norton Wood of the Public Relations Office.

"No attack was apparent to the officers who were on the bridge," the announcement said, "but a fireman who was on the after deckhouse thought afterward that he had seen a torpedo cut across their wake."

The incident, the announcement said, was reported by Capt. H. C. Willis of the Bellingham, a 5,345-ton vessel which carries a crew of 38.

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BING & BING MANAGEMENT

No Purchases to Waste This Spring

It's Easier to Decide What to Buy When You Know the Fashion Facts

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S

Spring Fashion Section

Of course you're going to be conscientious about your Spring shopping. Wasteful purchases are as out of style as high-button shoes! But especially now women want to look as pretty and gay as possible. (Even in Britain where so many women are in uniform, they demand light-hearted prettiness for their leisure hours.)

The Monitor makes it easier for you to look the fashion field over by presenting a special Spring Fashion Section, packed with fresh fashion reports from New York, from California, and points midway. Read about Mexico's influence on the season's clothes—and about American clothes in Mexico. Read about the wardrobe needed for a southwest vacation. Read about accessories, children's clothes, men's wear.

Fashion photographs from all over, and an unusually large display of local fashion advertisements, make this a complete, compact, and useful aid for planning or finishing a smart spring wardrobe.

Coming

March 26, 1942

Argentina's State University Of La Plata Starts Them In at the Age of Six

By Vincent de Pascal
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires

Argentina's Senator Alfredo L. Pálacios will hold a unique position among world educators when school opens again in Argentina in March. Besides being a national Senator of continent-wide repute, Dr. Palacios is also an eminent educator. He is president of the University of La Plata and in addition holds the chair of Labor Law at the University of Buenos Aires.

The University of La Plata of which he is president, is reputed to be the only institution of its kind. It takes pupils of six years of age, puts them through its own grammar and high schools right through to medical, law, engineering and arts degrees.

Pupils from the University's grammar and high schools, says President Palacios, make La Plata University's top students, and when they graduate form the nucleous of Argentina's leading class in their respective fields. He says this is due to thorough preparation under the same direction from the beginning of a child's education.

New Grammar School

Until now La Plata University had only a grammar school for boys, besides two high schools for boys and girls. Senator Palacios recently laid the cornerstone of a large building on the University grounds to house grammar schools for both sexes. The new schoolhouse will be ready by March. These four junior schools, together with the seven university faculties, will complete La Plata University's educational cycle for both boys and girls.

The four junior schools are an integral part of the University, which is a Federal institution. And Senator Palacios—who is more proud of his educator's role than he is of his Senate seat—is its undisputed ruler.

La Plata University is a liberal-democratic oasis in the otherwise rightist-conservative capital of Buenos Aires Province, La Plata. More than 90 per cent of Dr. Palacios' "chicos," as he calls his students, are leftist. But the otherwise paternal educator will not tolerate Nazis or Communists on his vast campus. When I visited his institution, he told me that as soon as he learns of a student's extremist tendencies—right or left—out he goes. "I will not have my chicos spoiled con ideas malas," he said.

Federal Property

Because the University is Federal property, Senator Palacios is the Province's ranking personage. His Senatorial status places him even above the Federal Interventor. Tomás Gonzalez Gowland, the Federal Interventor who recently resigned after disagreeing with Acting Vice-President Ramon S. Castillo's policies, is a faculty member under Dr. Palacios.

The Socialist educator-lawmaker sternly forbids pupils under high school sophomore grade from participating in political activity on the campus.

Because many of the "provincianos" in the city of La Plata have been considered rightist-conservative, the university students call them "los Nazis," without taking much trouble to make distinctions. There is always friction between students and townsmen. Particularly with the provincial authorities.

The Famous Iron Fence

For example, a bitter controversy has been raging for months between the self-governing students and the provincial authorities over the tall iron fence surrounding the University. The Senator is on the side of his students in the dispute because it has political significance. For it is the physical line of ideological demarcation between the democratic oasis which the University represents, and the not-so-democratic provincial territory around it, under conservative-ruled police jurisdiction. The fence in reality is the students' priceless protection against local police.

Whenever they staged one of their frequent and violent demonstrations against the semi-totalitarian provincial government of Governor Manuel A. Fresco, who was ousted from his post in March, 1940, by President Roberto M. Ortiz' Federal Intervention of the Province; or when their protests against the pro-Nazis who swarm the province became so loud as to provoke riots, they took refuge on the Federal soil that lies inside the iron enclosure. Against that barrier, State police are helpless. And knowing how jealously Dr. Palacios watches over the territorial integrity of his little Federal domain, they dare not trespass.

Most of the students at Senator Palacios' University have a thirst for knowledge about the United States and its people. Many of them are in correspondence with high school and university students in the United States. And Senator Palacios, a staunch admirer of President Roosevelt and his policies, approves and encourages his "chicos" to become better acquainted with U. S. pupils. If there are enough of these individual friendships, he holds, sooner of later it will show in the political relations between the countries as well.

(1) Argentine Senator Alfredo L. Palacios, who is also President of the Federal-owned University of La Plata (left), is seen with the director of the Boys' High School of the University. (2) Drawing class in the Girls' High School. (3) These boys are in a high school sculpture class. (4) One of the boys as he completes his model, his instructor looking on. (5) Director of the Boys' High School examining a specimen of work in the clay modeling class. Models on the shelf were made by boys between 8 and 12 years of age.

Religious Roots of Democracy

Religious Education and the Schools—4

By Carl Agee
Dean of the Bible College of Missouri

(Excerpts from a speech made at Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., last November during a conference entitled the American Woman and Her Responsibilities.)

Our democratic society is rooted in two basic cultures—the Greek and the Hebrew. Democracy is rooted in the Hebrew-Christian tradition. When Jesus summarized the meaning of his religion, he did it in terms of love for God and love for man. The word used is the Greek word "agape," which carries with it the idea of respect and reverence for personality. I submit that this is the philosophical foundation of democracy.

In amplifying this idea further, Jesus proposed that man is not made for an institution such as the Sabbath, but the Sabbath is made for man, and it certainly would not be doing violence to his thought to go a step further and say that man is not made for any institution, even the State, but the State is made for man.

The statement, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," is an exact quotation from the nineteenth chapter of Leviticus, which definitely imbeds this basic principle of democracy in the Jewish tradition. It should be further pointed out that the conception of human freedom also comes to us from the Jewish tradition, rather than from the Greek.

In ancient Greek literature there is a definite fatalism which is singularly absent from the Hebrew. For example, in the Genesis story of beginnings, where we have depicted the beginning of our physical universe according to the Jewish view, we have the graphic account of the beginning of sin as the violation of freedom. We find in the unfolding Jewish literature a progressive yearning after and achievement of freedom until, when Jesus came as the major voice of the major prophets, . . . he said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

When a little more than 300 years ago the early settlers came to America, those who had the greatest part in shaping our democracy came on a quest for religious freedom. They began their life in this new land by establishing educational institutions and thereby laid the foundations for our American democracy. Harvard was 140 years old when the Declaration of Independence was signed. It had trained 35 generations of college men and distributed them throughout New England. William and Mary was 83 years old. It had trained 21 generations. Yale was 75 years old. It had trained 18½ generations of college men. Princeton was 30 years old; Dartmouth was seven years old. All these institutions were established by religion—the religion produced by the Hebrew-Christian tradition.

Impossible Without?

The question I would like to raise at this point is whether the Declaration of Independence and our national Constitution could have been produced at that time without the groundwork having been so thoroughly laid by these great religious foundations.

However flippant may be the attitude towards the great phrase coined by Woodrow Wilson, "to make the world safe for democracy," it is becoming increasingly apparent that democracy and dictatorships are in a death struggle. With the annihilation of distance making the world a close-knit neighborhood, it is not possible for democracy and dictatorships to live together in peace. Though at times the realization seems very distant, we cannot surrender the hope that democracy, the champion of the natural and inalienable rights and responsibilities of man, shall be accepted by all people everywhere. This magnificent hope is closely akin to the dream of Jesus when he spoke in terms of the Kingdom of God.

Christian philosophy supports democracy. Pagan philosophy, both ancient and modern, tries to center the whole of life in the State as supreme. This is totalitarianism. In the light of this it should be perfectly obvious why the first important move in the development of the Third Reich was the violent attack upon the Jews, and the next major move a definite antagonism towards, and persecution of, the outstanding prophets of the Christian ministry.

The Only Antidote

The only antidote for dictatorship is a religiously supported democracy. Democracy without the dynamic and powerful drive that comes from religious conviction becomes the weak and decadent thing that it has been called by the master dictators of Europe. Therefore, the great need of American democracy is to re-examine its foundations and to recover their religious implications.

If democracy is thus rooted in religion, one of the most effective ways to destroy democracy is to destroy religion. Those who would undermine religion are striking at the foundations of democracy. If democracy is ever conquered (which God forbid!) those within it who sneer and scoff at religion will be as much responsible as were Quisling and his followers for the downfall of Norway. One of the great needs of this . . . hour is unity of appreciation for the place of religion in helping to bring freedom and peace to the whole wide world.

At this critical stage in our national life, the great need is a revival of religion—not a revival of belief in worn-out and superstitious creeds, but a revival of faith in a spiritual order which emanates from God and reaches down to man, to which man may be definitely and vitally related and thereby realize his highest and most significant possibilities. In a true democracy there is no ultimate value except the value which produces personality. . . . All other values are relative. This the central summation of the Christian gospel.

This series is running on Tuesdays through Feb. 17.

First Make Your Own List

Basic English
35th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

By Ellen Walpole
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Triangle of Reference has come up for attention in the past few articles. To make its basic sense clear I took the reader to the classroom where young children were beginning to learn to read. With some examples of exercises I showed how the child is made aware of this fundamental principle of communication upon which all language rests; how he is made to see that any phenomenon in the outside world, to make sense, must first be translated through human thought.

To handle these phenomena at all, either to think about them at all or to communicate them to others, man must first attach symbols to them.

Words are one sort of symbol. Symbols may include pictures, maps, photographs, diagrams, or any means by which a *referent* or thing, may be called to mind and communicated. The idea of showing how children were approached with this principle was to point out the confusion which is always vaguely in the minds of all of us—that of confusing the name of the thing with the thing itself.

The pictured names of Basic English make an excellent source from which to draw for exercises illustrating this point.

Let us consider their purpose in the Basic English vocabulary. We have in the 100 operations a list of words which give us the framework of a language. They are the action words, the direction words and the joining words of sentences. In the list of 400 general names we have the words which give us, in general terms, the things we want to talk about. The words which, fitted into our general skeleton, give our sentences sense and make them useful. In the 150 quality words we have the hows, and degrees, and color, the adjectives, of our language.

Why then do we need a list of pictured names? Perhaps a description of the basis for their selection would best answer this question. They are 200 names of separate things, and they are the names of common things to be found all over the world. They can all be explained in other Basic English words.

The best way to look upon them is as a sort of dividend. We could get along very well without any one of them, but they give us greater power to come to grips with special situations. They give us, too, that springboard of which we spoke in the last article, from which the child and the foreigner can attack new words without fear of misunderstanding.

Here are some lists of words. See if you can select from each group those which would be useful picturable words to have in Basic English.

1) flag, scroll, standard, emblem
2) bird, fowl, oriole, robin, crow, stork, owl, pigeon, flamingo
3) elm, maple, oak, tree, willow, cactus, fir, poplar, bush, vine, ivy
4) gopher, dog, armadillo, dinosaur, wolf
5) eye, ear, throat, tonsils, leg, arm, foot, elbow, thumb, back
6) chisel, hammer, knife, jack, nail, screw, plow, scissors, wrench
7) baby, boy, girl, child, lady
8) lilac, lily, pansy, tulip, rose, elm, plant
9) chair, table, desk, couch, sofa, bed, carpet
10) house, library, tenement, palace, prison, hut, shed, mansion

Remember in your selecting that two useful words can often cover the same thought. For example, if you select "dog," "wolf" could be very easily described, and would not be necessary. Animals like "dinosaurs" are so very rarely talked about, except in special fields of study, that their name would be unnecessary for general purposes. Armadillos and gophers are not common animals universally. The only word in group 4 which seems to stand up to our analysis is the word "dog."

On the basis of these suggestions select two hundred words which you consider would make a useful list of pictured names for the Basic English vocabulary.

Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

For Co-operation to the Full

Youth Round Table

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

England

Dear Round Tablers:

During the last few months the idea of an Anglo-American Union has kept popping up in these Round Table meetings and, as a youth from one of the countries concerned, I would like to say something on the subject.

Clarence Streit, in his book, "Union Now," puts forward this new idea in detail. I am in favor of the general theme, and a large percentage of Englishmen are of the same opinion. It is only natural that two peoples with such bonds as we have, would be drawn together.

A plan like this would have to wait until peace is restored; it could not be attempted during war. No one can say what the position will be then, but it is fairly safe to say that Britain and America will be co-operating to the fullest possible extent. So much so, that there would virtually be a Union between the two nations. It would not be a Union by name; it would not have a central government; but co-operation and understanding between the two peoples would have reached such a pitch that no further advantages could be attained by going beyond that stage. We would already be enjoying the assets that Clarence Streit foresees in an actual union between Britain and the United States.

What do you think, Round Tablers? (Mr.) D. E. S.

From One Front to Another

California

Dear Chairman:

The Youth Round Table has meant so much to me. Ideas and good will can travel around the world so easily if we but take the time to pass them on to one another.

We, out here, seem to be on the front lines in this war, and I am confident that good is unfolding everywhere. The people of our town are working to help where they can. Many are employed in defense plants of one kind or another. Some are knitting and sewing whatever can be used by the needy. Others are working in the public schools to promote good things—community chorus, orchestra, handwork and other classes that keep up the morale—and they lend their time and materials wherever they are needed.

I have enjoyed the letters from England. The courage and strength expressed by those on the front over there have made it easier for us on this front to get into step and to know how to walk that way.

(Mrs.) F. H.

The Round Table "meets" on Tuesdays when we have letters to publish.—Chairman.

Through the Editor's Window

On Starting Rumors

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the advantages of the radio is that when a program talks too much you can turn it off. And in this talkative world you will grant that an asset. Although I am reminded of an aunt of mine who, once launched, always listened through, no matter what, because, as she said, "it seems so impolite to turn it off when someone is speaking."

All of which is off the point. What began this is a request I heard during a news program on the air the other day. "Would you who are listening," it said in substance, "be willing to listen carefully and also through to the end of the broadcast? It is important these days to get facts straight and to get the whole story that is being given. Rumors are started by careless listening and by half truths, and rumors in time of war are of help to the enemy."

True, I said to myself, thinking it over. Accuracy, conciseness, actually knowing, and unfailing proof that stories hang together and match up with all known facts are in themselves sure defense.

* * *

On a recent day a friend told me a rather wonderful story of how a British family threatened by bombs felt it was saved entirely through prayer. I wanted to pass along that story. It was encouraging and a support. Before I did so, however, another friend told me a story which was evidently about the same family and the same incident, but the details were different. Since then two other versions, one of them quite different from any that I had heard, were told within my hearing.

In this case no harm was done. But the principle perhaps is illustrated. It is essential that we listen carefully and get things straight. It has never been more important than right now, when everything we hold dear is challenged by aggressive, worldly forces that among their chief weapons make diabolical use of exaggerations and lies. We need the spiritual strength which ever supports and invigorates even the smallest item that is sheer truth. We cannot afford to weaken our own morale and that of our people by giving even the slightest boost to anything so befogging as a half truth or a rumor. We may not need to listen to a news broadcast through to the end. But we can choose what portion we listen to, and listen to that portion carefully, checking it insofar as possible if we are going to let ourselves repeat it, even within our homes.

And finally, we can bend our efforts and teach our children and our students to bend theirs to the same end—building up habits of listening carefully, testing for accuracy, and getting the facts straight, before we pass them along.

A Tuesday Column

Each Piece Has Its Place

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To demonstrate to a class of eight-year-olds the need of each child's finding his own right place in the world, I used a jigsaw puzzle.

Each child was given five pieces of the picture and told to write his name on one (face side up) and the names of four members of his family on the remaining ones, the rest of the pieces were named for those who help us live, in our community life, as grocer, milkman, postman, street-car conductor, etc.

When the pieces were all named the children began to put the picture together, exclaiming over it whenever his name turned up. I had taken out one name without the children's knowledge, so when the picture was finished they discovered the empty space.

One child remarked: "Oh! well, it's only a little wee space, no one will see it." Another youngster, after studying the scene said: "That little hole just spoils the pretty picture." Then Jane cried out, "Oh! it's me that's gone; I want to be in the picture—where am I?" I answered her and said: "Well, Jane, you seem to be very important this morning."

As the children looked around for the missing piece I helped them to see that it makes no difference how small a person is nor how very little he is able to do, his particular place in this world is very important. Not only to himself but to all those around him. So it is, too, when we learn to depend upon some one; it is very unpleasant when he disappoints us. "Yes," said Charles, "But I am glad that it's Janie that's missing and not the milkman—for then we wouldn't have had any milk this morning."

I opened my hand then and said, "I think Jane is the only one that fits into that space."

As soon as Jane spied her name-piece she took it and carefully fitted the tiny bit of wood into its rightful place, to the entire satisfaction of the on-lookers.

So we found that God has a special place for each of us and we can't just fall into it any way. We must try to fit in the right way, the same as the little pieces of wood, without disturbing the other pieces in the picture. C. B. S.

Why Can't You Write?

It's much simpler than you think!

SO MANY people with the "germ" of writing in them simply can't get started. They suffer from inertia. Or they set up imaginary barriers to taking the first step.

Many are convinced the field is confined to persons gifted with a genius for writing.

Few realize that the great bulk of commercial writing is done by so called "unknowns." Not only do these thousands of men and women produce most of the fiction published, but countless articles on business affairs, social matters, domestic science, etc., as well.

Such material is in constant demand. Every week thousands of checks for $25, $50 and $100 go out to writers whose latent ability was perhaps no greater than yours.

Earns $1,200 by Writing in Sparetime

"Employed as correspondent for the Savannah News, one of the largest daily papers in this section, I have received a check each month for approximately $25, for 4 years. Being married and having home responsibilities, writing news is only a sparetime hobby. It's an easy way to make spare money and to get the things I most desire for my home as well as myself. I suggest all those desirous of learning to write take the N. I. A. Course."
—Mrs. E. B. Bennett, Sylvania, Ga.

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SCHOOLS—British Isles

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Worth of Anti-Axis Radio Proved by Goebbels' Attacks

Behind the Microphone

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Radiocasting has become such a powerful, though invisible, weapon of the democratic powers that the Axis has been forced to deal with it.

In its more than two years of war, Great Britain, for instance, has made increasing use of radiocasting as an important tool in its struggle. While the United States is now attempting to speed up its transition to a wartime basis, American radiocasting experts are scanning the studies of radio propaganda technique made by Americans upon British radiocasting.

The conclusion reached by these researchers into British radio technique is that the English are making very effective use of the air. Evidence of this is German press attacks launched by no less an expert than Dr. Joseph Goebbels himself. It is significant in Nazi technique that it often attacks that which it cannot ignore.

"All So Stupid"

Writing in Das Reich recently, Dr. Goebbels described the radio efforts of Britain in this fashion:

"One might assume that British news was completely discredited in neutral eyes. On the contrary: Swedish and Swiss papers gleefully present their lies day after day, and only give our factual reports the same space when they cannot possibly be contested any more.

"Even among us there are still people who will not learn. Two death sentences, and a number of sentences of forced labor passed quite recently, prove this. There are people who cannot desist from tuning in to the British Broadcasting Corporation in the evening, behind closed doors and very quietly.

"What do they expect to get out of it? They are acting not only criminally, but also stupidly. . . . Apart from the criminal character of such behavior, is it really worth while to listen to the British? We have to do this professionally, but should be very pleased if we were released from this tiresome duty. It is all so stupid that we are slowly getting fed up with it. . . . It is despicable, ungrateful, contemptible; it shows a lack of the most primitive respect for the work and the responsibility of the Führer."

Thus, Dr. Goebbels' own statement appears to show a healthy respect for the work of the British radio. In Germany, Italy, Norway, and other Axis-dominated countries, extremely heavy penalties are imposed upon those caught listening to foreign programs. Sometimes the penalty is capital.

The British radiocast some 150,000 to 200,000 words a day in more than 20 languages over a blacked-out continent. When the war broke out Britain had only one service, carried on two wavelengths. Now there are two radiocast services on short waves—home and for the forces, two alternative programs to which listeners may tune. The wartime system of radiocasting is designed to avoid giving radio directional guidance to enemy planes, but now there are six wavelengths used—four medium and two short—instead of the original two.

British radiocasting is divided into five divisions—Europe, home, Near East, Latin America, and Empire, or World. This last group averages a total of 50 to 60 hours using 39 languages. This Empire service is radiocast on short waves but since there are relatively few short wave receivers it is reradiocast by the national radiocast systems of the Dominions—the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the Australian Broadcasting Commission, All-India Radio, and others.

Decrease in Revenues

Now that the United States has rallied to the war call, its radiocasting on short waves has also been mobilized. Operators of American short-wave stations are estimated to have spent some $1,500,000 last year for programs, and new and better transmitting plants, though they took in less than $100,000 in revenue.

One American short-wave station, WRUL in Boston, is now radiocasting in 23 languages, more, it is believed, than all the other American short-wave stations combined. Transmissions in Persian and Thai, the latter the language of Thailand, formerly Siam, have recently been added by WRUL, for instance. In addition to radiocasting in all the European languages, WRUL also transmits programs in Arabic, Turkish, and Armenian.

Two major American networks, the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System, have established special short-wave transmitters serving Latin America in Spanish and Portuguese. In addition Latin-American networks of medium wave stations have been set up in the South which are fed by American short-wave stations.

Virginia's Enduring Cavern Lace

© Luray Caverns Corporation from Virginia Chamber of Commerce

A Fantastic Underground 'Ball Room'

Luray, Va., has its marvelous caverns, and the spring traveler can also enjoy in the same State such beautiful spots as Shenandoah National Park, the Blue Ridge Mountains, and Natural Bridge.

You Can Go to Meet the Spring

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tourabouts

Spring is about a leaf and a half away on the calendar. That is, if you go by the official date of March 21. However, in the southland spring puts in its appearance even earlier with the swelling of the dogwood and rhododendron buds.

At this time of year many Americans, particularly those residing in the northeastern part of the country, leave snowbound regions to greet spring on its northward journey.

The vacationist leaving now will find spring around Louisiana, Mississipi, and Alabama. Travel officials already have worked out all-expense tours to these States. The cruise down the Mississippi has been scheduled to reach New Orleans and Natchez in time for the blooming of the old gardens and the annual pilgrimages to the ante-bellum homes. New Orleans' Spring Fiesta always is an attraction and this year will attract thousands of additional tourists due to the cancellation of the annual Mardi Gras. Working over into Alabama, the spring vacationist will find Mobile aglow with azalea blooms.

As spring creeps on into the Carolinas the profusion of flowers grows in magnitude. The three famous gardens in Charleston, S. C.—Magnolia, Middleton, and Cyprus—are at their best during late March and early April.

And the Cherry Blossoms

Virginia, with its Shenandoah National Park, Blue Ridge Mountains, caverns, and Natural Bridge, gives the spring traveler countless opportunities for unique scenic views, recreation and relaxation. From Virginia it is just a step into the nation's capital, where the exquisite cherry blossoms put on their colorful exhibition during late March or early April.

Automobile travel will be curtailed considerably because of tire rationing, but bus and rail schedules will be maintained so that travelers may tour the South in comfort and convenience. Southern hotel and resort officials are optimistic over the prospects of spring and summer travel, and are going ahead with preparations to provide visitors with an interesting variety of historical and recreational programs.

Travel in Canada

From Ottawa comes the report via the Associated Press that United States tourists will be "on par with Canadians" who drive for pleasure in the Dominion. Gasoline will be rationed beginning April 1 and Munitions Minister C. D. Howe said that "our American friends will recognize that 'business as usual' is no longer possible. In the matter of gasoline," Mr. Howe said, "American motorists will be treated as generously as it is possible under the circumstances. We would be very poor hosts if we did not see that our guests receive as much as we do ourselves." Unless the situation changes radically within the next few months, United States tourists will be given coupon books by customs officers. Two types of books will be issued, one for tourists remaining only 48 hours, the other for those who may remain up to 90 days.

400th Anniversary

The first white man to make a successful voyage down the Amazon River to the Atlantic was made by the Spanish adventurer, Francisco de Orellana, in 1542. The Peruvian Government, in celebrating the 400th anniversary of this voyage, plans to erect a monument to Orellana in Iquitos. Also an exposition of the products of the Amazon region will be held in Lima. The new motor highway from Lima to the headwaters of the Amazon via Tinga Maria is now being rapidly pushed to completion, only a few miles remaining to be finished. Unfortunately, however, these 20-odd miles are along the walls of a 2,000-foot canyon which does not yield readily to modern engineering. The overland journey from Lima to Iquitos, which used to entail two weeks of hardship by mule back and canoe may now be accomplished in about seven hours by plane.

Mexico's Flowers

March and April are the months of flowers in Mexico. Perhaps nowhere in the North American continent will one find such a variety of blooms. Growing between the Rio Grande and Guatemala there are at least 300,000 distinct varieties of native plants. Americans ordinarily see orchids one at a time in the windows of florist shops. In Mexico, orchids are found in profusion. One can find them growing from the stumps of old oaks high in the Sierras, drooping from the branches of ebonies deep in the jungles, blooming above tea roses near Jalapa, or growing close to banana palms in Cuernavaca and Fortin de las Flores. In the markets of Mexico it is a common sight to see orchids on display along with stocks and callas, oranges and peaches—and sold by the bunch of trifling sums. Orchids are but one variety of blossom in Mexico. The bewildering array of plant material, together with native Mexican flower lore—ancient, quaint, and thoroughly delightful—have made the republic the center of garden enthusiasts everywhere.

Travel Notes

South America's largest hotel, the Hotel el Casino Quitandinah, in Rio de Janeiro, is training its employees in the "United States Way" . . . Northeast Airlines operates daily ski planes to snow resorts of Vermont and Quebec . . . New River, which flows through the heart of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., is the shortest and deepest natural stream in the world.

Labor Report Shows Gains In Bargaining

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—H. A. Millis, Chairman of the Labor Relations Board, expressed the view Feb. 1 that labor had learned to use its legal right of self-organization and that employers had "advanced far toward making collective bargaining the accepted practice of an industrial democracy."

He based his opinion on the record of the Board for the 1940-41 fiscal year, a report just made public. In a statement accompanying the report, he said:

"In the year 1937-38 our country was deeply disturbed by its labor disputes and the National Labor Relations Board was inundated with cases, the majority of them alleging unfair labor practices. In Germany during that same year there were no strikes, and unemployment for the first time in years fell below the one million mark.

"Upon the surface America at that time was the more endangered through the apparent maladjustments of its industrial relationships. But we now know better. We can examine without fears the new influx of Labor Board cases whic hbegan in the spring of 1941, since they were predominantly intended for the completion of one of the last steps in the collective bargaining procedure, and since these cases which did involve repressive action against labor organization were concurrently yielding to the processes of orderly administrative law."

Among other things, the report showed that:

1. More than 1,000,000 workers sought the Board's assistance in determining collective bargaining representatives and that nearly 750,000 valid votes were cast in secret elections. Seventy per cent of the votes were cast for nationally affiliated unions.

2. The proportion of unfair labor practice cases was about equal to representations cases, whereas until the past year the Board had received about two complaint cases to one representation case.

3. The Board closed 4,698 unfair labor practice cases involving more than 1,200,000 workers. Nine out of ten of the cases were terminated without formal action.

4. Five hundred and two company unions were disestablished and collective bargaining began in 1,009 cases; 23,475 workers were reinstated "to remedy discriminatory discharge"; 5,181 discharged workers received $924,761 in back pay, and 24,427 workers who had struck in cases of alleged unfair labor practice were reinstated.

Orange Show Cancelled

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., Feb. 3 (AP)—Directors of the National Orange Show, presented annually for 31 years, voted yesterday to cancel the 1942 exposition because of the war emergency.

Civilian Flying to Be Renewed Feb. 15

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

News in Aviation

Civilian flying is to be restored, with many of its former privileges, to those who have attested to their citizenship and loyalty, beginning Feb. 15, it has been announced by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

A system of controls has been designed to protect the nation, pilots, airplanes and airports against saboteurs, and also to hold both in readiness for action in any possible emergency.

The new regulations were worked out by the CAB at the request of the War Department in co-operation with the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Eliminate Confusion

Charles I. Stanton, Acting CAA Administrator, said the new rules are designed to eliminate many confusing local restrictions. "Their purpose is to tell all civil pilots what they can do and one of the salutory effects should be a softening of the rigid restrictions on civil pilots now prevailing in certain areas of the country," he said.

In the new regulatory setup, as laid down by the Board and defined by the Administration, keymen for civilian pilots will be a registrar and a clearance officer, appointed by and responsible to the management of the airport. They must have the approval of the Administration. They will be responsible for checking pilot credentials, checking the aircraft for proper registration, and issuing flight clearances.

Local Flying Permitted

Subject to the new regulations, pilots will be free to fly as usual if the registrar and clearance officers are continuously informed as to their whereabouts and activities. Local flying will be permitted in areas designated for the purpose in the vicinity of airports, and excluding areas over which local restrictions may be imposed for military reasons.

Pleasure and industrial flying may go on, in accordance with the new rules. Approval of flight plans by the clearance officers will permit trips beyond the local areas to other airports. The usual civil flying rules will obtain as heretofore.

To prevent sabotage, 24-hour guards must be established at airports, Mr. Stanton announced. He expressed confidence that airport personnel, working with the approval of local enforcement officials, will be able to do the job without major delay or inconveniences.

Loan Fund Proposed

A revolving loan fund whereby American youth desiring a technical career in aviation would be provided with funds has been proposed to official Washington by Maj. C. C. Moseley, President of Curtiss-Wright Technical Institute of Aeronautics, Los Angeles, Calif.

Major Moseley pointed out there are hundrdes of thousands of qualified young Americans who would like to take up a career in aviation yet are barred by the lack of funds. He proposed that the Government set up the revolving fund from which properly qualified young men may borrow the amount necessary to finance their training in a Civil Aeronautics Administration-approved technical school. The amount thus borrowed would be repaid out of the student's earnings upon completion of his training, on a system proportioned to his probable earning power and other circumstances. Since this system would be self-liquidating there would be no basic cost to the Government, Major Moseley avers.

Major Moseley knows whereof he speaks for his own school has provided "work scholarships" for ambitious, deserving boys. Almost without exception, he said, men who worked their way through school stood at the head of their classes. Major Moseley cited the case of one student who, notified that he could have a scholarship, walked and hitchhiked 4,000 miles to California.

Standby Workers Sought

Training of older men and women as replacement personnel for Civil Aeronautics Authority workers who may be called up for military service was urged by Brig. Gen. Donald H. Connolly, CAA Administrator, in a holiday week-end statement.

At the same time the CAA head said that "deferment will not be requested for any man whose present position is not absolutely required in connection with our service to the armed forces." General Connolly also said that no one with a Class 1A draft status would be employed, except for temporary emergencies. The immediate training of standby personnel in order that Class 1A workers "may be available immediately upon call" was asked.

N. Y. C. Children's Tags

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Plans for distribution of 1,300,000 identification tags for New York City school children have been completed, the Board of Education announces. The metal tags, to be worn around the neck or wrist, are part of a school program to meet any war emergency.

Encouraging of Travel Sought

By the Associated Press

Tallahassee, Fla., Feb. 3

Gov. Spessard L. Holland of Florida has asked governors of 14 other tourist States to join him in appealing to President Roosevelt for a statement encouraging travel and vacations as usual during the war.

"I am convinced that it would be sound defense, sound economy and morale if our President would issue a short, helpful statement in connection with tourist travel and recreation," he said in a letter to the other Governors.

"I believe that vacation and travel, for rest and recreation, health and morale, are essential for successful war effort. It is just as necessary, in my opinion, for civilians to have furloughs that will enable them to maintain peak industrial production, as it is for the soldiers to have such periods of rest to regain physical fitness."

The letter went to the Governors of California, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Crops for The Victory Garden

This year home gardeners all over the United States will be striving to help their country and allies in the cause of freedom by raising all the protective foods possible. Our Government will be sending fruits and vegetables to the forces in various parts of the world, and to those who are doing their share in the home trenches. Fruits and vegetables are protective foods; many of us will increase food plantings.

There are four main points, it seems to the writer, which home gardeners may well keep in mind this season.

First, let us raise vegetables that will give us food over a long season from the garden, and which can be stored for later fall and winter use. In this list are carrots, beets, turnips, parsnips, and cabbages. They may be started very early in the spring, for summer use, and the rows may be very close together. Early in July (in the latitude of Boston) more plantings may be made for winter use.

Regarding Winter Storage

Perhaps you think immediately about the problem of winter storage! The warm cellars in many homes today are a problem so far as winter storage is concerned. However, if one will pack the root vegetables in ample sand (in a large box or barrel) the vegetables will keep far into the winter. If you have a space beneath a porch, it is both inexpensive and practical to dig out a good sized pit, and pack vegetables in it covering with a generous amount of sand. Over the pit place several layers of building paper. The sand may freeze to a depth of an inch or two, but this surface layer is easily broken with a crowbar or pick axe.

Second, decide which products you prefer for canning and raise an etxra amount of these tomatoes, string beans, spinach, shell beans, or limas. Tomatoes and string beans are two great favorites. Tomatoes may be canned as a vegetable and some made into tomato juice. If pole beans are raised, and the tomatoes tied to a stake or raised on a trellis by tying the main stem of the plant to an overhead wire or sturdy string, these two crops will not take an undue amount of room. Last year one home gardener raised a dozen tomato plants against the south side of his garage. He built a trellis and tied the tomatoes to it as they grew higher; with good cultivation, feeding and watering he had a grand crop. This year we shall want to use such spots around the home grounds.

Third, the greens, such as lettuce, spinach, and Swiss chard have a worthwhile place. One of the pleasant points about these is that repeated sowings of seed are not necessary! If one cuts off the leaves close to the ground, new leaves start to grow immediately. A few feet of Swiss chard, and eight or ten feet of the loose leaf growing variety of lettuce will furnish all the average family can use. You may be puzzled about this statement in reference to spinach, but there is a variety which keeps growing new leaves as the matured ones are cut or broken off. If you have had trouble growing tender lettuce during the hot weeks of midsummer, plant your lettuce this year on the shady side of the tomatoes, corn, or some other crop. Shade during most of the day means tender lettuce in July, August, and early September.

Cabbage for Winter

If the family is fond of cabbage, a row of a winter variety will mean food through the fall and into the winter. Wrap each head separately in several thicknesses of newspapers and it will keep for weeks even in a warm cellar.

The question is often asked as to whether it is feasible for the home gardener to attempt to raise potatoes. Unless ample space is available, it is better to let the commercial growers raise this crop, and use home space for other vegetables and fruits.

Last of all, let us make a resolution this season that we will be the very best gardeners we know how to be. This means getting the soil in the very finest condition possible before we sow the seeds or set out plants; it means regular cultivation and weeding right through the season; it means the application of water when necessary and planty of it so that the soil will be well soaked to a depth of a foot or more. We want to give our plants every opportunity to produce a big crop.

H. S. P.

(A Tuesday feature)

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The Home Forum

No Notes Were Taken

MOST PEOPLE do not understand. They feel that one's impressions of a historic place or a lovely thing should be recorded at the time, on the spot. "What a lot of notes you must have taken when you were there," they say. And they are reluctant to believe a writer who insists that she made no notes; that she listened and looked and was content to let the thing or the place leave its own indelible impress. No stubby black pencil to bite too deeply into flimsy paper. Indeed, no words at all. Only impressions of colors and smells, of sights and sounds. They are forever within call and often they come unbidden—when least expected.

* * *

By way of illustration—Not long ago suddenly we remembered a room we had in a hotel at Malvern, in the English Midlands, where some of us had gone for the annual Shaw Festival. That first night the play was "Too True to Be Good." The room was oddly-shaped, with one dormer window at the end. And, because the hillside fell away sharply just below the hotel, the window seemed to look straight into the tower of Malvern Abbey. We could almost have leaned across to caress its lacy stonework, frightening as we did that the murmuring pigeons and causing them to flutter in great gray clouds. Then, when the bells chimed, they were so close and so loud that we nearly fell out of bed. We had stood for a long time before that window, staring at the Abbey tower and beyond it at the evening shadows moving in faint golden splendor across the green slopes of the Cotswolds.—Would any number of notes, however prompt and expert, have helped that memory which returns now for some reason not understood?

* * *

Then perhaps Paris—Paris in the early morning as we left a train at the Gare du Nord and motored across the city to our apartment on the remote Left Bank. Women—usually women, though sometimes a solitary man in faded blue smock and sabots—on patient knees to scrub the sidewalks. Such briskness and cleanness in the morning air, with the mists just lifting. Such a trilling of caged birds on all the little sunlit balconies of all the towering dark old houses. Probably the smell of lilacs. Certainly, even as Paris awoke from sleep, the shrill honks of motor horns, the screech of brakes as our taxi swerved round corners. Past a flower market—a brilliant pattern made by fleeting patches of color, like a transplanted tulip field straight from Holland. Now across the gray river where already women were stooping to their washing, where dogs were barking on the pebbled quays, where booksellers lifted their padlocks and pushed open the covers of their book-boxes against the stone parapet. We had left Pont Neuf—if that was the bridge we had crossed—and were clattering up rue du Bac or some other steep narrow way into the heart of the Quartier—and so home to Boulevard Victor, as the French said: "On the fortifications," near the Porte de Versailles.—And still no trouble with my mental picture, although the notes are non-existent.

* * *

New Mexico. An Indian trading-post, in a remote, wild little village. It was a day of mingled sunshine, pelting rain and even faint-hearted snow gusts, as we drove up beside the long porch. Inside it was warmer, to be sure, and crowded with purchasers, even more crowded with loiterers. Dark-eyed Indians, darker-eyed Mexicans, peered curiously and a trifle longingly into glass cases and up to high shelves; but they had come chiefly for gossip, for companionship. If they liked, they might purchase practically anything from an electric refrigerator to a wedding gown. Brittle dry red peppers swung in long strands from the walls; and against the rafters were as many and as varied articles as were ever obtainable in the cross-roads general store of any New England hill village. Yet this was altogether different. The prattle in Spanish, for one thing. For another, the untidy drifts of piñon shells on the floor through which one's feet scuffed and crackled. Now the sun had come out again. Quickly the baked earth of the little plaza dried. The sky took on its accustomed high blue loveliness. We left behind the fascinations of turquoise jewelry, behind the stores of canned goods, the crockery, yes, even the wedding gowns—and went away into the tawny country beyond the yellow plaza, with its adobe houses and its adobe walls to surround the little primitive church. Far away, across the valley, lifted the familiar blue slopes of the Sangre de Cristo mountains, snow-powdered.

* * *

A terrace, if you like, near Charleston, South Carolina, in that garden which Mr. Galsworthy considered the most beautiful in all the world. An afternoon in winter, but mild enough to sit musing for an hour on a bench in the open air. Camellias, in crimson and white bloom—were they too early or too late? Exquisitely laid-out gardens, with woodland, with twisting paths, with shrubbery and pond and terrace. Below, the wide levels of abandoned rice fields reaching to the river and its wind-swept rushes. A pale landscape, lovely as the water colors which so many Charleston artists paint; delicate as an etching by Mr. Alfred Hutty—bare branches against a primrose sky. At close range, a gracious old brick house, vine-smothered; it had been but one wing of a mansion before the coming of the Yankees. The whole scene seemed to belong to quite another era, another civilization. Yes, to the "War Between the States." We sat long on that bench, thinking, imagining, while the soft sunlight sifted down. There was profound stillness. Suddenly one of us rose abruptly: "Come. We must go, I think. Otherwise, I feel I shall be pulled back into another age. Nineteenth century, probably. Perhaps even further back. I don't know. But I feel unsafe."

* * *

Endless pictures like these can be plucked at random from one's unticketed memories.—A dazzlingly beautiful day when we walked down the slope of a mountain, called the Brévent; it was on one side of the valley which cups the town of Chamonix, while Mont Blanc lifts its superb white head on the other side. Switzerland—but no, curiously enough, it is not Switzerland but France. The Alps, in any case. What should the country, the nationality, matter? The shimmer of those shining slopes. The unthinkable height which takes the breath, as does the Matterhorn when a person is fortunate enough to see it emerge from its cloud and mist. The intense greenness of the pines against the snow. The slipperiness of the needled path. The sturdiness of the guide's arm. Down. Down. On and on, stiffly at last; not daring to stop for fear that we would never be able to start again. The amusing memory that this was the day when we discovered we could summon enough of the French language to enable us to chatter with the guide and the boy who looked after our mules. Easier and easier it became. While the sun went lower and began to paint rosy tones upon the snows of Mont Blanc. And oh, how we longed to sit down and once again to be thoroughly warmed before a glowing fire. Still, that memory of Mont Blanc will never leave us. It was worth all the effort.

* * *

Will the mental pictures never cease? There were five days—or the better part of them—when we sat in the Alhambra and simply stared. Stared at the Court of the Myrtles, with shadows of the tower opposite and of those delicate lattices along the side barely stirring in the pale water of the green-bordered pool. Stared at the Court of the Lions, too, the cool sound of running water in our ears and those inscrutable stone lions crouching. Stared at the Hall of the Ambassadors, pulling a chair into one of the window embrasures; so that one turn of the head brought within range the exciting panorama below: town and field and distant plain with, in the foreground, the cluttered gypsy district of the Albaicin. While an opposite twist of the head brought a close scrutiny of the lovely room itself, walls intricate beyond words and exquisite in ivory tracery applied to plaster. It was enough just to stare. Outside, in the direct sunshine, it was hot and overpowering; inside, only agreeably warm. Few people came, for it was not the tourist season. And the guide had decided we were not dangerous, merely erratic.

* * *

Never take notes. If you do, they may only hamper your most treasured memories. Throw away your pencils. Carry no scratch paper. Stay and wander, look and listen—and stare. Let these things, these places, make their own impress. For this they are more than able. Memories renew themselves. They seem even to grow more vivid with the lapse of time. But by no benefit of notebook!

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Inevitable

Here in the winter silences the fields prepare
The looms whose weaving makes the summer fair—
The green of meadows warm beneath the sun,
The harvests rising with the weaving done.

The bitter winds that whirl across the height
Reveal no music to the listening night,
But on the verge of some gray evening's hush
The spring shall hear the vespers of the thrush.

These winter days of ours of storm and stress
Hold in their shadows promises, no less,
Of dawns when bitter winds of hate shall cease
And meadows of the earth be sweet with peace!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

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The Moss Animals Of the Sea

MOST OF THE plantlike animals we find in the sea or clinging to the rocks along the shores belong to two groups known as the *Bryozoans* and the *Hydroids*. Of the two, the bryozoans are most frequently noticed, for while they are no more abundant than the hydroids they are usually larger and more conspicuous, while many forms are not at all like seaweeds and usually prove a puzzle to those who notice them. . . .

Many are very beautiful things, spreading over the rock or other object in sheets of dainty white or pink lace; others appear like frost crystals. Some resemble fern leaves or delicate moss painted in white, gray, or lavender upon a pebble or sea-shell, while still others are soft and gelatinous, reminding us of the slime-molds of our woodlands. . . . All of these are moss-like or lichen-like species which adhere closely to the objects to which they are attached. But there are many other species which form clusters of slender branches borne on upright stalks. . . .

As they closely resemble small corals they are commonly known as *Corallines*. On our own coasts they are seldom large or conspicuous, but in tropical and semitropical seas they grow to fairly large size and are very abundant. . . .

But it is among the harder encrusting or branched species that we find the most beautiful and interesting revelations. Some are composed of innumerable graceful cups that appear made of opalescent glass; others are vase-shaped and seem formed of finest porcelain. Some species are built up of countless tubes that have the iridescent sheen of mother-of-pearl, and as we focus the lens on a fern-like branch of another specimen we fairly gasp in amazement. No wonder we are surprised at what we see, for the plant-like growth is a bryozoan belonging to the genus known as *Bugula* and each of the cells covering the multitude of branches bears the exact replica of a bird's head with the bill constantly opening and closing. . . .

Hours, even days, might be spent examining the moss animals in a single tide-pool or adhering to a single rock, for no two species are alike and all are equally beautiful and surprising.—From "Wonder Creatures of the Sea," by A. HYATT VERRILL. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

By Courtesy of the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE MOTHER AND SISTER OF THE ARTIST": *A Painting by Berthe Morisot*

BERTHE MORISOT (1841-1895) was the grand niece of Fragonard, a pupil of Corot, and friend and colleague of Manet. She is often compared with Manet whose breadth of style she cultivated. While the artist was at Lorient, near Cherbourg, with her mother and sister in 1869, she painted the two in this double portrait, which belongs to the Chester Dale Collection now being exhibited at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C.

D. A.

Inside a Landscape Painting

FROM THE CHINESE I have learned to enter, and to walk about in, and completely to lose myself within a landscape painting. And it seems that those paintings within which I have so walked, afterwards have enabled me to see that particular aspect of the earth from which the painter drew his inspiration, in terms of that same painter, and I doubt if a landscape anywhere can be seen better than in terms of artists who have thus loved it, identified themselves with it, and come to understand it. . . .

Once I crossed the Atlantic on a steamer whose sole library consisted of an old *National Geographic* featuring Amsterdam—Amsterdam being the first city on the continent I intended to visit. I studied the excellent photographs with some care, and when I came to Amsterdam I much regretted having done so, for I found myself unable to see the elm-bordered canals and the old houses in other terms than those of the camera, and seeing things thus is the last thing I wish. If I cannot see a foreign land in terms of its native painters, I do not wish to see it in the impersonal terms of camera work.

From the upper-deck of a canal steamer between Amsterdam and Alkmaar I was able to look over the dykes at the Dutch summer landscape, when suddenly it struck me that it was Van Gogh's subjects I was looking at: his blue sky; his skylark; his tumultuous white cumulus clouds; his lock-gates, and his wheatfields waved through by the wind. The sunflowers, manifest everywhere, were like a signature of the master. The reason I was thus able to appreciate Holland was that while in Amsterdam I had steeped myself in Van Gogh's paintings at the Rijksmuseum and at Laren.

During the winter of 1918 I was stationed in a little Belgian village and one day I took the trolley to Brussels and visited the National Art Gallery. It was particularly the Breughels I wanted to look at; it was in particular . . . a Flemish village covered with snow.

When I returned to my quarters next day, I found snow had fallen during the night. Everything flat was white, and up through it reached the black, naked trees. The intervening three or four centuries had done nothing to Breughel's interpretation, and I wrote his name in the snow; as he had forgotten to sign the picture.

In this manner I have seen silver-rimmed storm clouds cover the moon as El Greco saw them. Sunsets over the foggy docks of Turner's London. Dusk over the pastures of Brittany, and high noon over Venice, as Guardi and Canaletto in their turn saw it—and now I was setting out to see if the United States could similarly be seen in terms of its painters.—From "Through the American Landscape," by KAJ KLITGAARD. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.)

"Wilt thou be made whole?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE fifth chapter of John's Gospel is given an account of Jesus' healing of an infirm man, whom he found at the pool of Bethesda. When the Master asked, "Wilt thou be made whole?" the impotent man explained that he had no one to put him into the pool, which, when troubled, was reputed to have curative powers. With authority Jesus commanded, "Rise, take up thy bed, and walk." And we read that "immediately the man was made whole, and took up his bed, and walked." The man did not offer excuses when the command was given. Without hesitation, he quickly and gladly obeyed the Master's command. Later, seeing him at the temple, Jesus said, "Behold, thou art made whole: sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee." Thus the great Teacher pointed out the necessity of spiritualizing one's thinking and indicated that by casting out sinful thoughts, one can prevent the appearing of evil in experience.

The false belief that man exists in matter, apart from God, is the source of all the misery known to mankind. Christian Science reveals man to be inseparable from Mind, infinite Life. Our Father-Mother, Love, is continually blessing man with health, joy, abundance. Evil can no more prevent Love's ever-present affluence than it could prevent the sun from shining on both the righteous and the unrighteous. Christian Science shows that there is, in reality, no sickness, and that one can abolish this evil from human experience by spiritual understanding, the understanding of God which overcomes belief in the reality of His unlikeness.

In God's universe there is no place for evil. Spirit fills all space. A careful perusal of the first chapter of Genesis reveals the fact that God created all that really exists. The Father's work is good; His handiwork is perfect; He creates only that which glorifies Him. All that Spirit has made is spiritual, eternal, perfect. Matter is not a creator, and Spirit never created matter. Therefore, there can be no reality in matter; this fact is final and unquestionable because it is demonstrable.

Man is continually expressing health, goodness, strength, joy, ability, understanding, perfection, completeness, abundance. Why? Because man is the perfect expression of Love, and can manifest nothing contrary to the divine nature; he is Love's likeness. A reflection must be the likeness of that which it reflects; it cannot deviate from the original.

Christian Science teaches that all materiality is a product of mortal thinking. It has no reality, no true existence. So-called mortal existence is a myth, a dream of life in matter; it is an illusion, a false representation of man in God's image and likeness. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 250): "Mortal body and mind are one, and that one is called man; but a mortal is not man, for man is immortal. A mortal may be weary or pained, enjoy or suffer, according to the dream he entertains in sleep. When that dream vanishes, the mortal finds himself experiencing none of these dream-sensations." And in the next paragraph she continues: "Now I ask, Is there any more reality in the waking dream of mortal existence than in the sleeping dream? There cannot be, since whatever appears to be a mortal man is a mortal dream." Spirit is All and ever present; therefore matter is nothing and nowhere.

Man, in the likeness of his Maker, is eternal. His life, reflecting Life, God, is the "same yesterday, and to day, and for ever" (Hebrews 13:8). Man lives not in dwellings made of wood or brick or stone; man lives in Love, his eternal home, and perennially manifests all that is loving and lovely. If at any time man lacked even one divine quality—such as health or joy or wisdom—he would no longer be God's perfect reflection. But that could not be, for Life, God, is eternally expressed and perpetually active. Christian Science shows that man, the representative of God, good, manifests only good, knows only good, experiences only that which is good.

To all mankind—weighed down by sin, sickness, sorrow—Christian Science brings its healing message today, and is tenderly asking, "Wilt thou be made whole?" The understanding of God's allness and of the perfection of man, made in Love's likeness, forever unfettered by a mortal belief, annihilates fear, destroys sin, and dispels discord of every name and nature. Obeying Love's law of spiritual harmony and refusing to believe in matter as real, we prove Love's allness and its protecting care over all its ideas. The faithful application of Christian Science enables each one to prove in his own experience its healing efficacy and to hear the voice of Truth saying, "Behold, thou art made whole."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Veux-tu être guéri?"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'ÉVANGILE DE JEAN, au chapitre cinq, rapporte que Jésus guérit un paralytique, à la piscine de Béthesda. Quand le Maître lui demanda: "Veux-tu être guéri?"—l'infirme répondit qu'il n'avait personne pour le plonger dans la piscine dont les eaux, après avoir été agitées, possédaient croyait-on un pouvoir curatif. Parlant avec autorité, Jésus dit alors: "Lève-toi, prends ton lit et marche." La Bible ajoute qu'aussitôt "cet homme fut guéri; il prit son lit et se mit à marcher." Il n'avait pas, sous un prétexte quelconque, résisté à l'ordre qui lui était donné. Sans hésitation, avec joie, il avait obéi au commandement du Maître. Plus tard, Jésus le trouva dans le temple et lui dit: "Te voilà guéri; ne pèche plus, de peur qu'il ne t'arrive quelque chose de pire." Ainsi le grand Maître indiquait la nécessité de spiritualiser notre conscience; il faisait voir qu'en chassant les pensées coupables, nous pouvons empêcher que le mal apparaisse dans notre vie quotidienne.

La fausse croyance que l'homme existe dans la matière, en dehors de Dieu, est la source de toutes les peines dont souffre l'humanité. La Science Chrétienne révèle que l'homme est inséparable de l'Entendement, de la Vie infinie. Notre Père-Mère, l'Amour, ne cesse de bénir l'homme, lui donnant la santé, la joie, l'abondance. Rien ne peut s'opposer à ce que le soleil répande sa lumière sur les justes et les injustes; de même, le mal est incapable de restreindre en quoi que ce soit les largesses de l'Amour omniprésent. La Science Chrétienne montre qu'en réalité la maladie n'existe pas: que l'on peut supprimer ce fléau grâce à la compréhension spirituelle, la compréhension de Dieu chassant la croyance à la réalité de ce qui Lui est dissemblable.

Dans l'univers de Dieu, il n'y a point de place pour le mal. L'Esprit remplit l'espace. L'étude attentive du premier chapitre de la Genèse révèle que Dieu créa tout ce qui existe réellement. L'œuvre du Père est bonne; l'ouvrage de Ses mains est parfait; Il ne crée que ce qui Le glorifie. Tout ce qu'a créé l'Esprit est spirituel, parfait, éternel. La matière n'est pas créatrice, et l'Esprit n'a jamais créé la matière. Celle-ci ne peut donc avoir aucune réalité; ce fait est incontestable, définitif, car il est susceptible de démonstration.

L'homme exprime continuellement la santé, la bonté, la force, la joie, le talent, la compréhension, la perfection, l'intégralité, l'abondance. Pourquoi? Parce que l'homme est l'expression parfaite de l'Amour; il ne peut rien manifester qui soit contraire à la nature divine; il est la ressemblance de l'Amour. La réflexion doit toujours être pareille à l'original; elle ne saurait en dévier.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que la matérialité est le résultat du penser mortel. Elle n'a ni réalité, ni existence véritable. Ce qu'on nomme l'existence mortelle est un mythe, un songe de vie dans la matière; c'est une illusion, une notion erronée de l'homme qui est vraiment l'image et la ressemblance de Dieu. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, déclare, à la page 250 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*): "Le corps et l'entendement mortels ne font qu'un, et cet un s'appelle homme; mais un mortel n'est pas l'homme, car l'homme est immortel. Dans son sommeil, un mortel peut être fatigué ou angoissé, peut jouir ou souffrir, selon le rêve qu'il fait. Lorsque ce rêve s'évanouit, le mortel constate qu'il n'éprouve aucune de ces sensations de rêve." Au paragraphe suivant, l'auteur ajoute: "Or je vous le demande: Y a-t-il plus de réalité dans le rêve de l'existence mortelle à l'état de veille que dans le rêve du sommeil? Il ne peut y en avoir, puisque tout ce qui paraît être un homme mortel n'est qu'un rêve mortel." L'Esprit est Tout, il est omniprésent; donc la matière n'est rien et ne se trouve nulle part.

L'homme, ressemblance de Celui qui l'a créé, est éternel. Sa vie reflète la Vie, Dieu; aussi est-elle la même "hier, aujourd'hui, éternellement" (Hebreux 13:8). L'homme vit non pas dans des habitations en bois, en brique, en pierre, mais dans l'Amour, dans sa demeure éternelle; il manifeste à perpétuité tout ce qui est aimable et bon. Si jamais il manquait à l'homme fût-ce une seule qualité divine—la santé, la joie, la sagesse peut-être—il ne serait plus la réflexion parfaite de Dieu. Mais la chose est impossible, car Dieu, la Vie, S'exprime éternellement, par une activité perpétuelle. La Science Chrétienne montre que l'homme, représentant de Dieu, du bien, ne manifeste que le bien, ne connaît que le bien, ne rencontre que le bien.

A tous ceux qu'oppressent le péché, la maladie, le chagrin, la Science Chrétienne apporte aujourd'hui son message de guérison; elle leur demande avec tendresse: "Veux-tu être guéri?" Comprendre la totalité de Dieu et la perfection de l'homme créé à l'image de l'Amour, libre de toute croyance mortelle, ceci chasse la crainte, détruit le péché et dissipe l'inharmonie, quel qu'en soit le nom ou la nature. Obéissons à la loi de l'Amour, qui maintient l'harmonie spirituelle, refusons de croire à la réalité de la matière; alors nous prouverons la totalité de l'Amour et sa sollicitude pour toutes ses idées. Quiconque applique fidèlement la Science Chrétienne peut en prouver l'efficacité curative dans sa propre vie; il peut entendre la voix de la Vérité lui disant: "Te voilà guéri."

* Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Reportorial Afterthoughts ..... *By R. L. S.*

Sometimes over the course of a week or so there come back to a reporter little items which he did not specifically stress at the time. So it is constantly these days in the rush of war stories. Here is an effort to put down two or three of them in the space of a brief column.

One of them was just the tone of voice and the manner in which war production "Czar" Donald M. Nelson made a reply to a Senator in the Truman Committee. It was one of those difficult incidents in which all the news was in what a man did not say rather than in what he said.

Mr. Nelson was being asked about his new setup. He said very calmly and very quietly that there was not going to be any friction in WPB. He spoke as casually as if he were talking about the weather, and he covered this spectacular announcement without raising his voice.

Can the greatest organization of its kind in the world be run without friction? Mr. Nelson said yes. And he added reflectively, "Of course there are going to be differences of opinion—but no friction."

What Mr. Nelson left out was his reason for expecting an absence of friction. The reason to his listeners was perfectly obvious. Mr. Nelson is going to run WPB in such a way that everyone will know he has the reins and the final decision. The public expects him to make the final decision on matters, and he is going to take that responsibility. Put in homely phrase, he is willing to stick his neck out, he is willing to be the goat. He knows perfectly well the load he is assuming. Mr. Nelson is a man who inspires confidence. He is not cocksure. But he knows his capabilities. As we thought it over afterward that brief comment that "there would be no friction" seemed to stand out. It has somehow seemed more significant the more we have thought about it.

2. In this past week we discovered something about tanks we had never known before. They run on rubber. American tanks, at any rate, use rubber treads on their endless tracks. British tanks run on the steel itself. This question of rubber treads on tanks is something to watch. The British feel the steel treads are just about as good as the rubber ones. There is something of a controversy over it.

We saw a middle-weight tank that had just come in from a trial run. The treads were deeply scuffed and worn. It was easy to see how quickly they would wear out if they ran any distance over hard surface with the weight of 30 or 40 tons pressing down on them. The treads can be reversed, we are told, to be used on the other side. Just the same we have a feeling that rubber was put on United States tanks when it was a lot more plentiful than it is now. We won't vouch for it, but one informant said a ton of rubber went into every tank. It may be that before long American tanks will be clanking along without their present rubber soles.

3. When the story of Pearl Harbor is finally told it will reveal extraordinary stories of heroism among the rank and file of officers and men. We heard a naval man tell yesterday about a warship that had been having a mast replaced in the harbor. The mast had just been stuck in, so to speak, without much of any supporting cables to hold it.

When the attack occurred the ship found itself at sea with the mast in that loose condition. Men worked day and night to fix up the mast while the ship rolled at high speed in rough sea that sent waves up to the bridge. Electricians installed wires needed for the signals essential for night maneuvers while the mast rolled. The mast held. That was just one instance of what was done. This particular officer didn't belong to the ship and had come aboard without even a toothbrush. He had returned from overnight leave in a civilian outfit. He saw the voyage out in a light suit and a straw hat.

4. We heard a man talking about civil liberties at the Justice Department this week. We hadn't given much thought to civil liberties in wartime up to then. It seems that Attorney General Francis Biddle is rather jealously trying to protect them. Some of his critics say he is going too far. It is a matter on which there can be a good deal of argument and thought. In the World War, Attorney General Gregory, and after him A. Mitchell Palmer, embarked on a tremendous series of witch hunts. Meanwhile, tens of thousands of "4-minute speakers" whooped up war enthusiasm and hatred of the "Hun" all over the nation. Mr. Biddle's critics say he isn't doing this today. It is all right to be idealistic, they say, but you can't fight a war without emotion. This country isn't sufficiently aroused. There are a lot of people going loose, they assert, who ought to be in jail right now.

Opponents on the other hand assert that if you get emotion too much aroused you can't get a reasonable peace. That was one of Wilson's difficulties, they charge. Atrocity stories had been so widely circulated and public opinion so prostrated and regimented that Wilson failed to get independent support when he went to France. There wasn't much room left for idealism in 1918 to back a thing like the League of Nations.

What is the right answer as between these two views? Possibly it lies somewhere in between. Certainly the country must be protected. Subversive agents have no civil liberties in wartime. But the nation is lucky today that the war hysteria of 1918 has not returned and more particularly that there are few minority elements who oppose the war. German-Americans and radical socialists suffered most of the attacks in 1917-1918. The unity of the country helps to prevent excesses now and makes everything easier. Calmness and sanity do not mean that the will to victory is any the less intense, or that self-sacrifice is asleep.

The Country Speaks: Pacific Coast

The New Pacifica ..... *By Rodney L. Brink*

Three years ago this month the Golden Gate International Exposition began its two-year "run" on Treasure Island, fabulously man-built in the center of San Francisco Bay. And Pacifica, chaste, symbolic, 80-foot female figure representative of the "Pageant of the Pacific, dedicated to peace and progress," began her reign.

Just before the three years had ended tall Pacifica, worn, scarred, and weary, was razed after the manner of dealing with towering structures of which mankind has tired. Her base was undermined, and she fell face downward, crumbled lengthwise on a broad stairway which once provided the most inspiring vista of her imposing majesty.

In those February days of 1939 when the Pageant of the Pacific was blossoming with the exhibits of 30 nations and inviting all the world to come and see; in those very days the then Foreign Minister of Japan was assuring the United States Ambassador in Tokyo that his nation's occupation of the strategic isle of Hainan in the China Sea was "not permanent," and that it would not be held longer than was necessary. He repeated, too, the mock formula which ran: "Japan has no territorial ambitions in China, and the occupation will not go beyond the point of military necessity."

Diplomatic Pincers

Eastward, across the Atlantic, the European aggressive forces which have since forced a liberty-loving world to unite against them, were bringing their diplomatic and political pincer movements into an ever tighter and more unbearable encirclement of universal freedom. Yet in February, 1939, based on the best thought that could be applied to the darkening situation, a news article in The Christian Science Monitor was titled: "Europe Still Hopes for Reason's Rule."

After the open European conflict came, which has since spread like a lighted powder train around the world, Pacifica, like the leading figure in a dream, symbolizing a fretful neutrality that was not to endure—could not endure—held sway over countless thousands who came to her shrine to see, to be seen, to be gay for a day, and then hurry back perhaps across a continent to their workaday worlds.

Treasure Island, born also of that dream, born almost full-panoplied, has turned now in 1942 from its dedication to peace to a newer rededication to war. It is a post of the United States Navy. Where thousands trod, invited, now none may go except he have a pass, properly countersigned, and "business" to be about.

By the time this is printed the wreckers will hardly have picked up the last chips and plaster from Pacifica's fall. She was so personable a lady, and, in her heydey, so greatly admired, that doubtless there were misty eyes here and there as printed photographs were scanned showing her dismal end.

The hopes Pacifica symbolized, the hope expressed in her very name—Peace—have vanished temporarily as completely as she used to vanish when a summer fog from the Pacific would come fingering in through the Golden Gate and wrap all Treasure Island out of sight from the Peninsula of San Francisco and from the mainland.

The Japanese in those days of 1939 and 1940 took active part in the pageant of "peace and progress in the Pacific." Today the Japanese across the ocean have offended peace past the point of forgiveness until they have purged themselves of vile acts and purposes, and have repented. Today the racial Japanese on this side of the ocean, though free to date of any general charge of sabotage or disloyalty, are under the blight incurred by the Japanese Nation through the undreamed-of treachery at Pearl Harbor.

What history time will write in the years just ahead none can say, but if the loyalty of the American Japanese fully stands the strong tests to be given by war, they may one day help rebuild on firmer base a new Pacifica, looking westward, a Pacifica representing the poet's East and West: "and never the twain shall meet." But East and West have met, physically, here on the Pacific Coast. If war proves that they have met also in the realm of ideals and ethics, in the political field on a basis of democracy, the new Pacifica when (and if) she is built, will hold much more meaning than the old.

Any new Pacifica, almost all now would admit, must be armed with a sword with which to protect her peace throughout the world. She must not again be a false and flimsy figure of sticks and stucco, to reign for a day over a tinsel pageant, however pretty and gay. She must have strength, endurance, substance. She must be formed carefully and have those qualities which will last forever.

Pacifica is gone. Long live Pacifica!

To Change the Subject:

Why, It's Mrs. Grey! Or Is It? ..... *By Josephine Ripley*

It used to be fairly easy to recognize your friends. Take Mrs. Grey; by her hats was she known, as far as the eye could see. And Mr. Plummer. We'd recognize that teddy-bear coat if we saw it on the moon.

But now one can never be sure of anything. "Look coming up the street!" exclaims someone ungrammatically. "Must be Admiral Peary in search of the North Pole," suggests another.

It turns out to be Mr. Plummer in his duffel coat, with the hood turned up over his head. He's our air-raid warden now, and has the night watch.

Then there's Mrs. Grey. Gone are plumes, quills and drapy veils. Her head is swathed in a bandana these days and she comes striding up the street in a "defensall" suit. She belongs to the women's defense motor corps, is learning how to take a motor apart, and possibly put it together again.

We recall how we snickered about a year ag when Madame Schiaparelli told us that they were designing subway suits and bicycle togs in Paris. Now, even Winston Churchill has his "siren suit" —and apparently likes it.

At one time there was talk in London's Bond Street of a "national suit," trimmed down to the mere essentials—one button for the sleeves, no flaps on the pockets, no cuffs on the trousers, and no waistcoat (vest, to most Americans). To purchase this curtailed version of male attire, a man would have to part with about 26 of his 66 yearly clothing coupons.

If all that has happened to Europe, anything can happen here. American imagination being what it is, it would not surprise us at all to see our menfolk skipping around like Superman, in tights and a cape.

Already, the shortage in wool has started tailors playing with the shears. Prospects are, it is said, that they'll snip cuffs off trousers, lop tails off of coats; eliminate pleats and patch pockets. Vests, too, may be a thing of the past, when tailors really cut down to wartime production.

Indications are that even men's shirts will be simplified and standardized in design. Pajamas, also, will be included in the study, manufacturers warn.

So much for the men. Or maybe much isn't the word. As for women, here priorities present less of a problem. Give a woman a needle, a bit of this and that, and she'll do all right for herself. Feminine styles for 1942, however, seem headed toward the more ample coverage, with slacks and overalls on the fashion up-swing, and women defense workers rather than glamor girls setting the pace.

We find on the market already such practical items as blackout bags, equipped with a flashlight and first-aid kit; blackout brogues, with tiny flashlights flapping on either side of the tongue; and luminous canes for feeling our way along in the darkness.

Now comes the shocking news of the government's banning of the use of new rubber in the manufacture of girdles and foundation garments—and even the "question of whether such garments can be manufactured hereafter."

The shape of the future under such circumstances evades imagination—fortunately. How fashion designers will cope with the situation is a question. Possibly, we shall experience a return to Grecian lines, to full and flowing draperies.

The prospect, however, is not hopeless. There's always American ingenuity to count on, and in the meantime there's something we all can do about it—buy defense bonds furiously and get it over with as quickly as possible.

Prison Art—A Pathway to Freedom

No Defeat in These Faces. The Men Are Artist Inmates of Southern Michigan's State Prison

A prisoner should be given an opportunity to develop his talents while in prison to fit himself for a more harmonious life upon release, says Harry H. Jackson, Warden of the State Prison of Southern Michigan. These prisoners stand before a background of their handpaintings—reproduced directly on glass—which will be displayed in the First Annual National Prison Art Exhibition, a part of a new reform program for State and Federal penitentiaries.

Work done by inmates focuses attention on program of vocational rehabilitation.

By John J. Carson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Art centers in various parts of the United States will participate during the coming year in a program directing attention to an unusual accomplishment in the movement for prison reform—the First Annual National Prison Art Exhibition, a program of vocational rehabilitation for all Federal and State penitentiaries in which the State Prison of Southern Michigan has taken particular interest.

Under the auspices of the National Prison Art Exhibition, prisoners in these penitentiaries have been given the opportunity to submit original drawings, sketches, water colors, oil paintings and other works of art deemed original as to design and application including work in glass, plastic and metals.

Fanchon Devoe, Executive Chairman of the exhibition which has its headquarters in Columbus, Ohio, has been deluged with a steady flow of paintings, murals and other contributions from various prisons throughout the nation. The initial exhibition was held in Columbus as part of the 32nd annual exhibition of the Columbus Art League, where the exhibits were judged and prizes (supplies and books of a technical nature) awarded.

Now the best examples of this prison art are being prepared for shipment this month on a tour of leading art centers of the country.

Long a Need

The State Prison of Southern Michigan has been particularly interested in this National Prison Art Exhibition not only because it forwarded 15 separate exhibits for consideration—all of which were accepted—but because this institution long has stressed the necessity for vocational and educational programs in penal institutions. Harry H. Jackson, warden of this prison, had this to say of the prison art exhibition:

"There has long been need of such recognition and help such an enterprise will create. A great deal has been written and said relative to the reformation of the 'man behind bars' as to what he should do while in prison to fit himself for a more harmonious and profitable life upon release, but little has been said as to what talents he should develop while in prison."

The State Prison of Southern Michigan, with its educational and vocational program, while in advance of most American prisons, nevertheless went through dark days. The prison of today where men are permitted to exhibit their handicraft efforts, their paintings, to write and compose music seems an impossible distance from the dungeon of even 20 or 30 years ago.

The need for prison reform in Michigan was recognized many years ago and the movement was given perhaps its original impetus in that State shortly after the Civil War when Gov. John J. Bagley denounced the treatment of inmates in Jackson Prison. "If there is a dready place on the face of this earth," he wrote, "it is inside the walls of Jackson Prison. We would not treat the cattle on our farms in this manner."

The needed corrective methods which Governor Bagley saw to some degree in that earlier day have come about slowly for as late as 1910 methods to inflict physical and mental punishment of prisoners were still in force.

Began in 1925

It wasn't really until 1925 when a new prison was built and placed under the direction of Warden Jackson that honest measures through education and re-direction of attitudes in the inmate toward a desire for a purposeful life and an established medium for his true growth to maturity was evolved.

Warden Jackson knew what he was undertaking 16 years ago for he says: "A prolonged course of degradations and severities will not confer the virtures of industrious and orderly citizens upon the prisoner. As a matter of fact, the more severely you punish them the more you reduce the human element which still lies in their hearts. A sure way to doom a prisoner to the awful status of an habitual criminal is punishments after incarcerations. The habitual criminal and professional criminal is a product of the prison itself.

"Give the prisoner useful work, remunerative and interesting work; why should he not receive remuneration? Prison life must be made as interesting as possible. The moral nature and intellectual being of the inmate must not be stunted.

"Prisoners — Convicts — I prefer to call them inmates and by their Christian names. After all they are men and isn't it better to believe in man and sometimes be wrong, than never to believe at all? It depends upon the viewpoint and our freedom from intolerance."

The keynote of Warden Jackson's philosophy is vocational guidance. Only by sane, mature action, honest and unbiased counsel and training, mentally and physically can the inmate's problems in the majority be logically met. The inmate must be taught to face life; given the opportunity to find a talent and the type of work most suited to natural ability. From this point it is a comparatively simple matter of adjustment and training in the vocations and fine art crafts.

50 Courses

Over 50 trades and semi-professional courses are available to men in Jackson Prison. The complete program including the athletic activities are now self-sustaining. Equipment and upkeep are paid out of reserves set aside by the inmate store where all allowable purchases are made from the funds the inmates themselves earn in the prison industries, offices, concessions, etc.

The Fine Arts department, an outgrowth of the larger educational and vocational training units has produced and given opportunity to many inmates with latent artistic ability. Bert Franks, Sr., for example has executed work of a patriotic and inspirational nature for several well-known Michigan organizations and lodges.

Professional art critics who have examined Franks' work express astonishment when they learn he is the product of a prison art center over such a short period of time, five years.

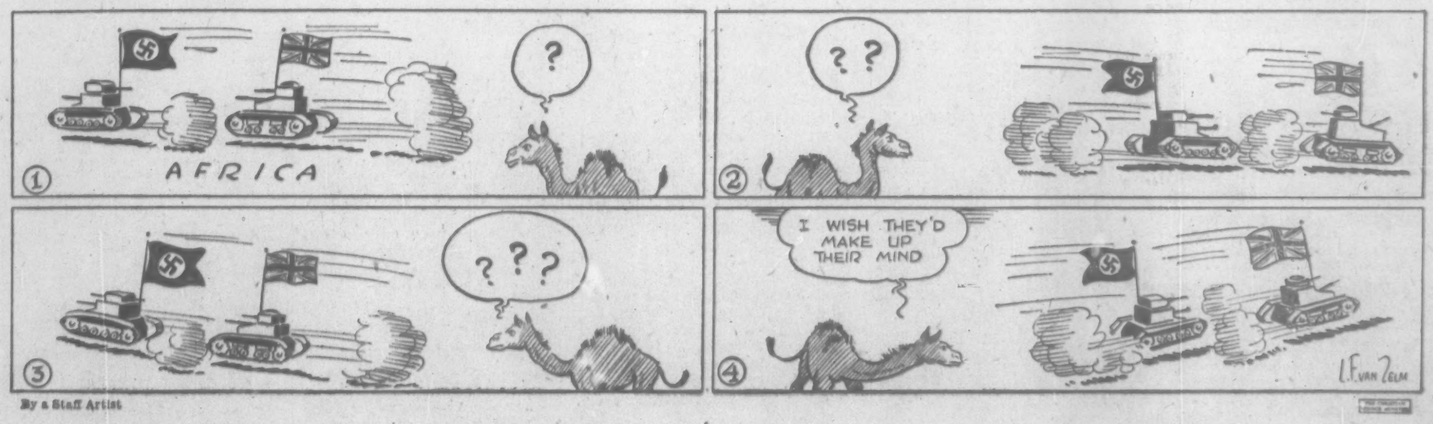
Bert Franks entered the State Prison of South Michigan at Jackson in 1934. There was hardly anything in his makeup to distinguish him from any other inmate. He had been a railroad man. Two years went by—years in which Franks worked hard and found an aptitude. A spark was kindled and out of this most discouraging situation, a new life was found—a dream coming into fulfillment. Hidden deep within him was the artist. The beauty and warmth of the American scene had been snatched from him, but he recaptured that beauty and warmth with colors and pigments.

Warden Jackson has accepted the challenge as an enlightened prison administrator to do his level best in protecting the American way of life by intelligent conservation of the potentialities of each individual in his charge regardless of what may be his status or how difficult his problem.

In a secluded corner of the Prison's Fine Arts Department the inmate's originality shines forth. He is allowed to make sketches, water color, oil paintings and other works of art, including work in glass, plastics and metals.

This portrait of an artist's mother was executed by Inmate Bert Franks, Sr. That Mr. Franks is a product of a prison art center only five years old is astonishing to professional art critics.

Who's IT Now?



By a Staff Artist

Current Art Exhibition—Stage, Screen, Music News—Radio Plans

Barnett Pictures Displayed

By Dorothy Adlow

Oils by Herbert Barnett will be shown at the Grace Horne Galleries through Feb. 14. Instructor in painting in the school of the Worcester Art Museum, Mr. Barnett has become a figure of influence in the art life of New England.

The present exhibition includes for the most part pictures painted during the past year. Mr. Barnett continues determinedly in the independent course which he charted for himself some years ago. He is not given to passing whims, nor to dilatory experimentation. His imagery, inspired by the immediate environment of daily experience, is qualified by a predominant devotion to strong design, enforced and enriched by color. Mr. Barnett carries on the tradition of Cézanne in an intelligent and responsible way. The method of the French master is bound to be handled with personal modification, but those variations with Mr. Barnett are not permitted to slump into schematization.

His taste is for the well articulated idiom, for casting up the form into magnified volume with planes sharply defined and deeply spaced. Mr. Barnett expects the emotional quality to come through the strong impact of design elements and not through the literary idea. It is really an abstract art although the configuration is based on personal portraiture. The person depicted is often engaged in some entertaining occupation. "Music" is a portrayal of a woman on a sofa singing and playing on a mandolin. The yellow of her sumptuous gown is warm and lustrous, and the amethystine folds of drapery on the sofa rise and recede like the formations of the Grand Canyon.

Mr. Barnett strikes out in great truncated passages of design, with rhythms pounding breathlessly. Eventually, this manner leads to mannerism; ultimately this method crosses the path of the baroque, and the one variation strongly marked in Mr. Barnett's pictures is apparent in some small panels of genre themes in which people dance and there is an atmosphere of stage and spectacle.

In this mood, Mr. Barnett traces back through the Delacroix-Rubens tradition to the Venetian masters. There is some slight irony in this development, for his portraits derive from the calculating method of Cézanne. However, Mr. Barnett is trying to fulfill an obligation (unwittingly) which other contemporary artists have recognized, to reconcile the rational with the intuitive, the intellectual with the emotional. There has been a startling rift between the two temperaments in the modern art effort. When the two are mutually exclusive they are drawn into inevitable pitfalls; one can stabilize, while the other can quicken. Together the two principles could—if artists would let them—give us the ultimate in artistic expressiveness and refinement.

Co-exhibitor is Carroll Coletti, who shows a group of water colors of picturesque and dramatic scenes. The brush moves swiftly over the paper, leaving in its path a fluid and transparent design which sometimes proves effective. Mr. Coletti is at his best when he fastens his design to something solid like architecture. Otherwise the pictures prove too impressionistic and evasive of responsibilities to drawing, rhythm, and thoughtfully oriented design.

Will Rapport

Detmar Poppen, Alex Alexander, Nina Varela, Barbara Scully, Robert Davis and Jay Presson of 'The Student Prince'

Members of the cast of the operetta again in Boston for a fortnight's engagement at the Shubert Theater

Opera Production Course

The Opera Department of the Berkshire Music Center, under the direction of Herbert Graf, announces a course in opera production in addition to the regular training for opera singers. The purpose of the new course will be to provide a working laboratory for opera composers librettists stage directors and conductors.

'The Student Prince' Returns

Back again at the Shubert Theater for a fortnight's engagement, "The Student Prince" was presented last night by substantially the same company seen at the Opera House in the fall. And it was greeted with the same marked enthusiasm.

Even if this hardy perennial did not have some of Sigmund Romberg's best music, or the good comedy provided by Detmar Poppen at Lutz and Nina Varella as the Grand Duchess Anastasia, or the excellent student chorus numbers, it would still be fairly easy to account for its long popularity.

After all, before Dorothy Donnelly and Mr. Romberg went to work on this version of the story some two decades ago, the original play, "Old Heidelberg," had been one of Richard Mansfield's highly successful vehicles.

The fact is that few people can resist the bitter-sweet satisfaction of mellow nostalgia about student days. As in "The Student Prince," the hard work of studying has somehow faded into the misty background and the good fellowship, the humor, and the early loves remain. In this case, of course, the emphasis is on the early loves.

In these days of disaster in Europe, too, "The Student Prince" not only brings back happy recollections of personal experience for many people, but for many others it recalls with equal glamour, an earlier, happier, and more colorful era.

The cast—as last autumn—is headed by Robert Davis as Prince Karl Franz and Barbara Scully as Kathie. Robert Kennedy, Wilbert Liebling, and Richard Reeves as the student leaders help to put a good deal of vigor and enthusiasm into the general musical atmosphere. D. M.

Bernhard Weiser

Bernhard Weiser, pianist, will give his first Boston recital Tuesday evening, Feb. 17, in Jordan Hall. His program lists: Scarlatti, Capriccio, Pastorale, Sonata in F major, Sonata in G major; Beethoven, Sonata in D major, Op. 28; Chopin, Scherzo, Op. 20, B minor, Mazurka, Op. 30, No. 3, Mazurka, Op. 50, No. 3, Etude, Op. 10, No. 8, Etude, Op. 10, No. 7, Barcarolle, Op. 60; Scriabin, Etude, Op. 8, No. 12; Ravel, "Ondine"; Prokofieff, "Six Visions Fugitives," Op. 22; Liszt, "Valse de Mephisto."

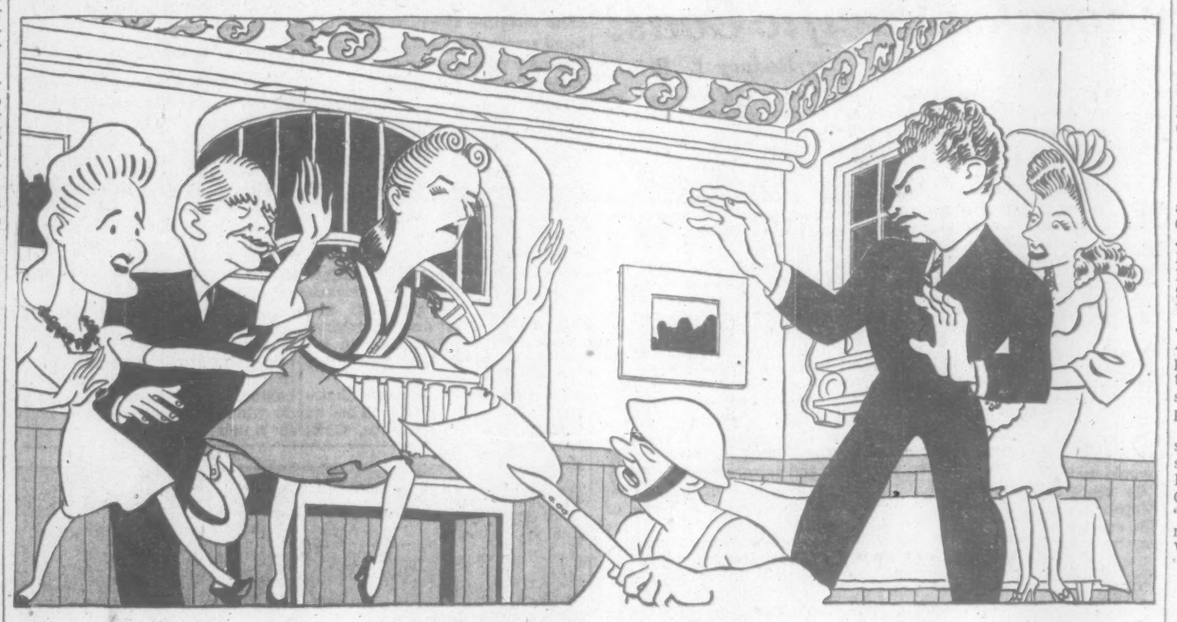
News of Music

The Harvard Glee Club will give a concert Sunday afternoon at the Gardner Museum, G. Wallace Woodworth conducting. The program lists works by Bach, Lotti, Hassler, Brahms, Dvořák, Mozart, Beethoven, and Sullivan.

* * *

Liturgical Choir

Jesús María Sanromá, pianist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, will be guest artist at the concert to be given by the Vested Liturgical Choir of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, under the direction of Leonard S. Whalen, in Jordan Hall, Sunday evening, March 1. The choir will sing sixteenth-century polyphonic compositions of the Roman Catholic Church, modern ecclesiastical compositions, and secular folk songs in descant. Mr. Sanromá's program has not been announced.



Detail From 'My Sister Eileen'

Dorothy Littlejohn, Frank Wilcox, Betty Furness, a sandhog, Thomas Hume, and Georgette Leslie in a scene from the play now at the Wilbur.

Morgenthau, Knox to Talk On Navy Hour

The Mid-Week Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, are scheduled to speak on the premiere of "Meet Your Navy," tonight, Blue-WBZ, at 8:30. The musical portion of the program will come from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Chicago, featuring the band, chorus and Lieut. Commander Eddie Peabody, banjoist and fiddler.

Dr. Frank Black will take over the baton for two concerts with the NBC Symphony Orchestra beginning tonight. His first program will be American, including two works composed by members of the orchestra—"Caponsacchi," written by Carlton Cooley, first violist, and Variations on an Original Theme for Viola and Orchestra, by Alan Shulman, cellist. The latter will have Emanuel Vardi, another NBC violinist, as soloist. Hans Spialek's "Sinfonietta," will be the third modern work presented. Blue-WBZ, at 9:30 p. m.

Ann Rutherford and Ginny Simms are guests of Bob Burns, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m. "Fibber McGee and Molly" bring more light to the mystery of "Who Threw the Rock Through Mrs. Uppington's Window," NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30 p. m. Bob Hope and company are to put on their program at March Field, Air Corps base, California, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Tallulah Bankhead of the stage begins her first regular radio series playing "Suspicion," a dramatization of Dorothy Sayres' short story of the same name, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Prof. G. Nye Steiger, Simmons faculty member and authority on the Far East, is to be heard on the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs program, WEEI, 3:45 p. m. "The World Today," CBS's Monday-to-Friday world news roundup, is now to be heard under sponsorship, CBS-WEEI, 6:45 p. m. Ethel Barrymore and Jimmie Mattern, pilot, are to be among Eddie Dowling's guests on "We the People," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. Columbia's sixtieth "Report to the Nation" will deal with the history of Pan-American relations, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Eddie Cantor is to have the assistance of Audrey Christie, June Clyde, Lionel Stander, and Al Johnson, in addition to regulars Dinah Shore, Bert Gordon, and Harry von Zell, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9 p. m. Mrs. Lou Gehrig, Monty Woolley and a Syracuse student, Joyce Crabtree, are to be Fred Allen's guests, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. Mr. Allen will also announce the name of the Boston University student who will appear on the program next week.

Robert Weede, baritone, is to sing the Prologue, Jean Tennyson, soprano the "Bird Song," and Jan Peerce, tenor, the "Vesti La Guibba" air, in a review of "Pagliacci" in the "Great Moments in Music" program, CBS-WEEI, 10:15 p. m.

Thursday

Margaret Landry, who recently won the title of "Most Typical American Girl," is to be a guest of the "Service with a Smile" camp radio show, Blue-WBZ, 8:30 p. m. John Garfield of the screen, Lieut. Harold B. Roberts of the United States Marines, and Wingy Mannone, "hot" trumpet player, are to be guests of Bing Crosby, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9 p. m. Rudy Vallee and Kay Kyser are cast as rival band leaders in "Tank Town," with John Barrymore as mayor and general factotum, in Rudy Vallee's program, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10 p. m.

America's Town Meeting of the Air is to present its second out-of-town meeting from the University of Cincinnati, Ohio, with a discussion on "What Future for Free Enterprise?" Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m. Fulton Lewis, Jr., is to visit a boat plant in New Orleans which builds fast motor torpedo boats, MBS-WAAB,10:30 p. m.

Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake," and C. P. E. Bach's Sinfonia in D major are to be played on Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta," MBS-WAAB, 8 p. m. The First Piano Quartet is to present the première of its eight-handed arrangement of Abram Chasins' "Rush Hour in Hongkong," Blue-WBZ, 10 p. m.

Friday

The British-American Festival of Music continues with the presentation of Arthur Bliss' ballet, "Checkmate," Henry Purcell's Dances from "The Fairy Queen," and Norman Dello Joio's Concertino for Flute and Strings, with Nicholas Kouloukis, flutist. Charles Lichter conducts the orchestra, over CBS-WEEI, 4 p. m.

To Make Travel Films

James A. Fitzpatrick is completing preparations for a trip over the route of the new Pan American highway through Mexico to Panama to make a series of Travel-talks in Technicolor on Central America. M-G-M announces this project as its contribution to the good neighbor policy. With Technicolor cameras and a crew of five, Mr. Fitzpatrick will travel mainly by automobile, making films in Mexico, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, San Salvador, and Nicaragua.

'The Student Prince'

At the Shubert—Return engagement of the operetta, presented by the Messrs. Shubert. Music by Sigmund Romberg, and book and lyrics by Dorothy Donnelly. Staged by Edward J. Scanlon. Settings by Watson Barrett. The cast includes:

First Lackey	Harold Brindel
Second Lackey	David Morton
Third Lackey	Walter Peterson
Fourth Lackey	David Newman
Prime Minister Von Mark	Alex Alexander
Dr. Engel	Lloyd Harris
Prince Karl Franz	Robert Davis
Ruder	Walter Johnson
Gretchen	Joanne Tree
Toni	Nathaniel Sack
Detlef	Robert Kennedy
Von Asterberg	Wilbert Leibling
Lucas	Richard Reeves
Kathie	Barbara Scully
Nicholas	Larry O'Dell
Lutz	Detmar Poppen
Hubert	James Donnelly
Grand Duchess Anastasia	Nina Varela
Princess Margaret	Jay Presson
Capt. Tarnitz	William Castle
Rudolph	Jack Richards

Screen News

William Holden, Frances Dee, and Marguerite Chapman are announced by Columbia for the top roles in "Candy," which Alfred Green is to direct.

* * *

Paramount says it will team Bing Crosby and Fred MacMurray in "True to Life," Dalton Trumbo is writing the screen play. The Messrs. Crosby and MacMurray appeared together last in "Sing You Sinners." "True to Life" was intended originally for Mr. Crosby and Bob Hope but the latter's other screen and radio commitments have made this impossible, according to the studio.

* * *

Joan Crawford is being loaned to Columbia by M-G-M for the role intended for the late Carole Lombard in "He Kissed the Bride." Miss Crawford's entire salary for the picture, $112,500, will be shared by several relief funds. Only once before has Miss Crawford made a film away from her home studio, according to Columbia. Melvyn Douglas is also starred in "He Kissed the Bride," which will be directed by Alexander Hall.

* * *

Frances Langford has been assigned by Warners to sing "Over There," by George M. Cohan, in "Yankee Doodle Dandy," which stars James Cagney, Joan Leslie, Walter Huston, Richard Whorf, Jeanne Cagney, and Irene Manning are other prominent members of the cast.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Wilbur—
"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calder and others. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"The Student Prince," presented by the Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Barbara Scully, Robert Davis, Lloyd Harris, Jay Presson, Detmar Poppen, Nina Varela and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Budapest String Quartet. 8:30.

Malkin Conservatory of Music, 267 Commonwealth Avenue—
Concert by the Students of the Conservatory. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Youth Concert by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 3, 6:10, 9:15. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 1:55, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—
"Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 11:45 a. m., 2:15, 6:30, 9:55. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:20, 4:45, 8:05.

Fine Arts—
"Girl from Leningrad." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:30, 9:25. "Shostakovitch Piano Solo." 2:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:35. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:30.

Kenmore—
"Law of the Tropics." Constance Bennett and Jeffrey Lynn. 1:15, 4:45, 8:10. "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. 2:50, 6:15, 9:40.

Metropolitan—
"Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce, Cobina Wright, Jr. 10:25 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:00. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 11:50 a. m., 3:05, 6:20, 9:30.

Modern—
"Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:55. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"The Corsican Brothers." Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., 9:05 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:50, 10:05. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 10:30 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20.

KRO-Boston—
"All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold, Walter Huston, and Anne Shirley. 10 a. m., 1, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. Stage Show: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 8:55.

Scollay—
"Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert and John Payne. 11:25 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

South Station Theater—
"Latest March of Time," "Women in Defense Industries," "Pitzpatrick Travels, "Radio's Kitchen Quiz," "Animals in the Zoo," "Howard Hill's Skill," "Forty Boys and a Song," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Telepix—
"March of Time," H. V. Kaltenborn," "The Rev. Bernard R. Hubbard, S. J." "Musical Comedy," color cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Honolulu Lu," Lupe Velez. 9:30, 11:35 a. m., 2:25, 4:55, 7:25, 9:55. "Borrowed Hero," Florence Rice. 10:50 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:15, 8:40.

Uptown—
"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Sterling Hayden. 1, 3:35, 7, 10. "Dumbo," 2:50, 5:55, 8:55.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:35. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston. 9 a. m., 1:50, 2:40, 5:20, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston. "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Sterling Hayden. 1:45, 8.
Alston: "The Singing Hill," Gene Autry. "Mob Town," with the Dead End Kids. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Hit the Road," 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart, "Navy Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Dumbo." 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.
Brookline Village: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Mischa Auer. 2:10, 5:05, 8.
Cleveland Circle: "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Richard Whorf. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Night of Jan. 16th." Robert Preston. "Cadet Girl," Carol Landis. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Smiling Through," Jeanette MacDonald. "Top Sergeant Mulligan." Nat Pendleton. 2 and 8.
University: "International Lady." George Brent and Ilona Massey. 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "Married Bachelor," Robert Young. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Mischa Auer. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino. "Road Agent," Leo Carrillo. 2 Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll. 3:35, 9:35. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson and Laraine Day. 1:54, 7:54.
Codman: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Suspicion," Cary Grant. "Target for Tonight." 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 2:54, 7:14. "Cowboy Serenade," Gene Autry. 1:40, 7, 9:54.
Park: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Naval Academy." Freddie Bartholomew. "Superman." 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. "Target for Tonight." 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:18, 8:33. "Minstrel Days," Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. 4:34, 8:08.
Hyde Park: "Dangerous Game." Richard Arlen. "Stick to Your Guns," Hopa-Long-Cassidy. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Suspicion." Joan Fontaine and Cary Grant. 2:30, 8:15. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez. 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Night of Jan. 16th." Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.
Maplewood: "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 1:45, 7:20.
Mystic: "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers and Jane Darwell. 1:55, 8. "One Foot in Heaven." Fredric March and Martha Scott. 3:10, 9:15.
Orpheum: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dugne and Robert Montgomery. "Stork Pays Off." Maxie Rosenbloom. 1:45, Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Lloyd Nolan. 1:55, 5, 8:05. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 1:30, 8.
Medford: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:45, 8:30. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "Sing for Your Supper," Buddy Rodgers. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "H. M. Pulham, Esq." Hedy Lemarr and Robert Young. 3:15, 9. "Date with the Falcon," George Sanders. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Suspicion." Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "H. M. Pulham, Esq." Hedy Lemarr and Robert Young. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "They Died with Their Boots On." Erroll Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 2:30, 6:30, 9:20. "Soldiers in White." William T. Orr and John Litel. 2:16, 8:50.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Lloyd Nolan. "Cadet Girl," Carol Landis. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. "Night on January 16th," Ellen Drew and Robert Preston. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "One Foot in Heaven." Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Target for Tonight." 2 and 8.
Beachward: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Target for Tonight." 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Suspicion." Joan Fontaine. "They Meet again." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Aloma of the South Seas." Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. "Scattergood Pulls the Strings." Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Birth of the Blues." Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 1:45, Evenings 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Swing It, Soldier." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Sealed Lips," William Gargan and June Clyde. 2:09, 7:54. "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 3:23, 9:08.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker and Harry Carey. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "You'll Never Get Rich." Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "Under Fiesta Stars," Gene Autry. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan." Robert Montgomery. "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Date with the Falcon," George Sanders. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:53, 8:12. "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott and Gene Tierney. 2:16, 6:30, 9:45.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

5th WEEK! KEITH MEMORIAL
GARY COOPER
BARBARA STANWYCK
BALL OF FIRE
CO-FEATURE
OBLIGING YOUNG LADY
JOAN CARROLL EDMOND O'BRIEN
Extra! WALT DISNEY'S All-Color Cartoon

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Douglas FAIRBANKS, Jr. • Ruth WARWICK • Akim TAMIROFF
"The CORSICAN BROTHERS"
Plus "Blondie Goes to College"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Tyrone POWER • Gene TIERNEY
"SON OF FURY"
Plus "Right to the Heart"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY NOW
Shirley TEMPLE • Herbert MARSHALL • Laraine DAY
"KATHLEEN"
Plus "Dr. Kildare's Victory"

BOSTON (STAGE)

WILBUR — LAST WEEKS
Final Performance Feb. 21st
MY SISTER EILEEN
"A Honey of a Show" WALTER WINCHELL
EVES. 55c-$2.75; WED. MAT. 55c-$1.65
SAT. MAT. 55c-$2.20

SHUBERT 2 WEEKS ONLY TONIGHT AT 8:30
GALA FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT!
Special Benefit Perf. Sunday Night for Mass. Branch of The Shut-In Society
MESSRS. SHUBERT present
The Most Tuneful of All Operettas
The STUDENT PRINCE
With the Famous Singing Male Chorus
Evgs. 55c to $2.20; Wed. Mat. 55c to $1.10
Sat Mat. 55c to $1.65 (Tax Incl.)

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB 40 Beacon St., Boston
Wednesday, February 4, at 8:30 P. M.
Second Concert of
THE BOSTON SOCIETY OF EARLY MUSIC
Music of the 17th and 18th centuries played by The Boston Society of Ancient Instruments
Assisted by Olga Averino, soprano
Tickets at the door $2.20 Tax incl.

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

TYRONE POWER
SON OF FURY
The Story of Benjamin Blake
GENE TIERNEY
Produced by DARRYL F. ZANUCK
A 20th Century Fox Picture
PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting." — Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET
with VINCENT PRICE JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. Cl. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40
Evgs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c to $2.20
Seats for next 6 weeks Mail Orders Now

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years." — Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
BLITHE SPIRIT
Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MORosco Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-6230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"Junior Miss' is a joy"—Watts, H. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4266
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. AND SAT. at 2:40
250 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 12, 2:40

'Belongs on your must list.'—Brown, World-Tel.
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents
George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. Cl. 6-0730. Evs. 8:50
Evgs. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20-55c

A THEATRE GUILD production
MARY BOLAND BOBBY CLARK
WALTER HAMPDEN
In SHERIDAN'S Greatest Comedy
THE RIVALS
SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-5990
Evgs. 8:35. Mats. THURS. and SAT. at 2:35

"SCREAMINGLY FUNNY" Dorothy Kilgallen
GRACE C. AUBREY
GEORGE and SMITH in
SPRING AGAIN
PLAYHOUSE Thea., 48th St., E. of B'y. BR. 9-2628
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Feb. 11 & 12

LAST 2 WEEKS!
"DRAMA AT ITS BEST" — Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
Lucile Watson Paul Lukas Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 12, 2:40

Carrie Chapman Catt Sees Hopeful Sign in Women's International Group

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Editor of Today's Woman's Page

"I am more pleased over one piece of news from Great Britain than anything I have heard lately. It off-sets the bad news of the war."

Carrie Chapman Catt, for many years a leader in the suffrage movement and then in the effort to set in motion peace machinery, leaned forward as she spoke. "The news is that a committee has been organized in England, composed of representatives of the occupied countries of Europe—women of 12 countries, who are meeting every month, looking toward the day when the war will be over," she said.

Mrs. Catt sat in the library of her home in New Rochelle, N. Y., a room in which women leaders of many nations of the world have been received and one to which they still come. She had spent the afternoon discussing, with a visitor, the subject of this new organization in England. In it she sees not only the means for binding the democratic peoples closer now but also for carrying the influence of their closer ties into the post-war period. She predicts that similar groups will be organized in Canada and the United States, among women who have sought refuge in America following the Nazi invasion of their own countries; and these organizations, she believes, will sponsor after the war, the greatest gathering of women the world has ever known.

Always Prelude to Progress

The women's voice, in the future as in the past, said Mrs. Catt, will be raised in behalf of international justice and co-operation. Whenever women have stepped forward in a combined effort, history has recorded progress for mankind, she pointed out. The successful campaign for women suffrage is an example of such achievement in this century, she said.

The sun slanted in through the long west windows of the library and touched the gold of ripe fruit on a potted orange tree that stood before the center window. An azalea plant bloomed on a table nearby and on another beside the chair in which Mrs. Catt sat was a bouquet of cut flowers from her greenhouse.

Devoted to Peace Cause

Her home on Paine Avenue, stands on the site of a farm that once belonged to Thomas Paine for whom the avenue was named. There is comfort and homelikeness as well as dignity in the large library which has been the scene of many informal conferences on national and international problems—discussions that have had their effect on the turn of events.

I recalled as I sat there a similar occasion a few years ago. "If I were a young woman and had my life to live over again, I should devote my work to the cause of peace," she had told me then. I also thought back to another occasion, the conference of the Committee on the Cause and Cure of War (of which she was the founder) in Washington perhaps three years ago. Time and events have moved so rapidly it is hard to keep track exactly, but it matters little now. Mrs. Catt, with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, was a guest of honor and speaker at the banquet. She told this audience that if the world should ever again be involved in a great war, her dominant feeling would be one of shame.

Our First Job

And that is what she feels, she said, when she finds herself watching eagerly for news of the destruction of the enemy. . . . But the aggressor nations seem to stand for all that is evil, she added in justification.

"We must look beyond the war to adjustments of the post-war period but our first job is just what Donald Nelson has outlined—to win the war and to do it in the quickest possible time," she declared.

Although a leader in the peace movement for many years, Mrs. Catt early recognized the fact that the menace of the totalitarian nations could not be met by peaceful means. She is disappointed but not surprised that the peace machinery, representing the work of hardly more than a score of years, should not have stood against the war machinery which, she points out, men have been developing through the centuries. Nor is she discouraged in her hope for a day when peaceful means of settling international disputes shall prevail.

Now Have Right to Speak

She believes there will come a time when peace machinery will prevail over the mechanicians of war and that women will have a part in building the closer understanding among peoples of the world which will bring this about.

There are two important reasons why women should have a voice in the councils that will endeavor to make the coming peace a lasting one, she said.

"Every woman in the world ought to realize first that her relation to war now has no connection with her relation to it half a century ago," said Mrs. Catt. She now owns her own property, and pays taxes. She has a right to ask whether all the money she pays will go into future wars. Second, there was a century when women were noncombatants, when by a kind of international understanding, women and children had some measure of protection. Now, they are bombed without discrimination, and women are active in the war, even taking part in the fighting in some places. The time has come when they have a right to speak."

Pan American Airways

Preparing lunch aboard a strato-liner. Highly trained stewards handle the food with a mathematical precision that would astonish many a homemaker

'Be Definite' Is Number 1 Rule for Having Efficient Household Help

By Dorothy Hunt Smith
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Modern Wife—5

"My dear, I've had five maids in two months. I don't understand why I can't find a good one."

"Weren't any of the ones you hired good ones?"

"They seemed good when I hired them."

"Why did they leave?"

"Well, one of them stayed out all night and I just told her she needn't come back, I'd send her clothes to her."

"Did you give her any chance to explain?"

"No, of course not. What explanation could there be?"

"How about the others?"

"One was too cocky and wanted to run me, another had no initiative and did nothing till I led her to the job and pushed it at her."

"At least you had variety in your delinquents."

Afraid of Losing Her

"The fourth one left when laundry was included and the fifth because we had a dinner party without hiring extra help."

"How are you fixed now? Do you need another one?"

"No, I hired a gem this morning."

"Did you discuss all the points with her that lost you the others?"

"Oh my, no, she seemed so good—I was afraid I might scare her away."

There are many thousands of homes in the United States that make use of the services of a household helper. The hours of work vary from a few hours a week to full time. The pay ranges from board and room and no cash in some farming communities to $25 a week in some cities.

In view of the prevalence of the custom and the importance of harmonious relations between the housewife and her helper it is shocking how many persons have "maid trouble." Nothing can upset a household more than discord in the kitchen. Any business that had as large a labor turnover as do most households would fire the personnel director and get a new one. But wives aren't as easily disposed of as that. So it's up to the wives to find out how to run the household smoothly with the amount of help that the budget allows.

The conversation at the beginning of this article illustrates one of the chief causes of rifts with domestics: uncertainty as to what the job is. A friend of ours who is gentle and kindly, unusually thoughtful of others, had great difficulty keeping a maid. I couldn't understand it until one of her ex-maids came to me to do some extra cleaning.

"Why does Mrs. Jones have difficulty keeping her help? I can't believe she's unkind or unreasonable," I said.

"She's kind enough, ma'am, but she jest don't use her reasonin' on the house."

This girl felt the work was unplanned and uncertain. She never knew what she was supposed to do and therefore couldn't plan her own time. She never knew whether she had done enough or too much. Finally the mental confusion made her feel so unsettled she preferred to look for another job.

Be Definite

Here are some general principles which might be useful. They have been evolved over a period of ten years of happy relationships with maids. Perhaps you could refer to them the next time you hire a maid or they could be used as a sort of touchstone by which to test your set-up. And as with children, if you find you're wrong, don't hesitate to change. People will not take advantage of you merely because you're good to them. They will take advantage of you—or leave you—if you're wishy-washy. The most important single item is to be definite. Think ahead and don't change your mind too often.

There are several things to be definite about. First of all the period covered by the hiring. Are you trying her out—and she you—for a week or a month? Are you hiring her for the season or the year? If you're both satisfied, will you keep on indefinitely? Suit yourself about this, but be definite. From your point of view, the period may fit your budget year to allow for readjustments, or it may fit the social season or your husband's business needs.

From the maid's point of view, it should take her through to the next natural hiring period and not leave her stranded just after everyone else is settled or just before everyone goes on vacations. The time varies in different communities, but it's usually ascertainable to anyone who thinks about it.

Settle Hours Beforehand

The hours of work can and should be clearly defined. When they have been decided upon, you should each be able to trust the other to be prompt. Don't tell her you'll be back at 2:00 on Thursday afternoon so she can leave, and then turn up at 3:30. And if she's to arrive at 9:00 insist that it be 9:00 and not 9:15 or 9:30. Each of you has work and recreation which depends on the co-operation of the other and you must play fair with each other. One other point: there is no more excuse for a 14-hour or 18-hour day in domestic service than there is in any other service. If 14 hours of service is required each day, the work should be divided or some wage-adjustment made. Only mothers are exempt from this ruling and mothers' wages are not payable in dollars.

Vacations cause considerable acrimony at times. This need not be if you think ahead. Don't let the day before Christmas arrive and then be grieved because the maid has planned to spend the day with friends. Of course she has. Christmas is traditionally a day one spends with friends. But there are lots of other holidays. You might offer her Thanksgiving and New Year's Day in exchange for Christmas.

Try to decide about Easter and Labor Day and Fourth of July ahead of time and, if she's willing, agree that she'll have some of them and you'll have some of them.

Follow Local Customs

In general it is wise to follow local customs as to pay, hours, vacations, Christmas gifts, bonuses and such. But we should be proud to do a little better than local custom and not a little worse. That is, it is not wise to settle in a country town where living costs are cheap and pay city wages to the local help. Nor is it wise to take a country girl back to the city and think you'll keep her happy on the same wages.

Some friends of ours are very much against bonuses. They feel the wages should be set high enough in the first place and then not augmented in this fashion. But they live in a community where most full-time servants are given a Christmas bonus and they have found it kinder to discard their theory temporarily than to force the maid into an uncomfortable position with her friends.

One way to be sure that you are making things clear and definite is to write them down. It helps you to clarify your own thoughts and it's much easier for the maid. How can she remember instructions that are shouted at her as you disappear through the door to go shopping? Plan the meals for at least two days ahead, and preferably three or four. Then the cook can bake the cookies on Tuesday while she's ironing instead of having to keep going up and down stairs. Wednesday while she's trying to clean the attic.

The general categories of work should be clearly defined, but she should be allowed considerable freedom within that framework as long as the work gets finished. It helps you, too, to know that Monday is wash day, Tuesday and Wednesday ironing, Thursday and Friday cleaning, Saturday baking, or whatever schedule suits you.

Let Her Run It

Now that you have everything arranged, get out of her domain and let her run it. Delegate the authority, then don't supervise every few hours. Explain to her that she's on her own, and you won't interfere as long as she keeps the house as you want it. But don't let any situation slide if it is irritating you or her. Even if you keep her quiet by disregarding the difficulty, you're storing up trouble for later. And if her singing at her work bothers you, either get over your botherment or ask her gently to desist. And lastly, don't get too involved personally in her life or allow her to become too interested in yours.

All these things you can do if you honestly try to treat her as you would want an employer to treat you. The precept is slightly time-worn, but the effect is as good as ever. If you treat her as a person with a life of her own and not as an adjunct to your household, you'll have loyal, efficient help whenever you want it.

Fifth of six Tuesday articles

Hardy Clipper Homemakers Take Culinary Hurdles With Ease

By Inez Whiteley Foster
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the possible exception of professional chefs and purchasing agents, the domain of the kitchen with its fascinating explorations in foods has belonged pretty strictly to women. But a recent conference held in New York for the stewards whose job it is to control food services for the vast areas covered by Pan American Airways, proved that more and more enthusiastic males have been finding fun and a masculinely businesslike satisfaction in various progressive food activities.

These smiling, pleasant young men whose duty it is to see that all plane passengers are served attractive, interesting meals are well schooled not only in traditional culinary practices, but also in new and original ways of cooking and serving.

To one of these enterprising young men, John L. Babcock, has fallen what he considers a most interesting job—that of Chief Steward in Control of the Eastern Division of Pan American Airways' food service, from Miami, Florida, to Buenos Aires.

Although proud when he speaks of the developments which his company has made in food and its preparation in tropical and sometimes primitive surroundings, Mr. Babcock is more than modest when referring to his own part in them. The ability to produce hot, wholesome meals quickly while soaring high over the Amazon or looking down on gorgeously colored forests man has hardly penetrated, is the result of highly specialized training.

A Cornell graduate, Mr. Babcock earned most of his tuition money by various student jobs. For two years he served as an assistant in the college's Home Economics Cafeteria, which has been the groundwork school for some of today's celebrities in food and hotel circles. Later, he went into hotel work which included management of a restaurant. It would be difficult now to fool this personable, dark-haired young man in his "middlin' thirties" on what makes a cake rise too quickly in the middle, or why cream curdles in soup. He and his associate stewards apply higher mathematics (by test and experiment) to their recipes and cooking.

Just returned from a three-month Strato-Clipper survey of the districts in his area, including the Caribbean and entire east coast of South America, Mr. Babcock spoke enthusiastically about the ways of lessening culinary obstacles which he finds with each trip.

"We have really had to work out all sorts of things down there," he said, "things which everyone at home takes pretty much for granted. For instance, you might be interested to know that on this last trip I devoted almost an entire month to working with technicians familiar with local foods, in order to find the 'perfect' bread which would stand up under atmospheric conditions. Many South Americans prefer a Spanish-type bread, light and airy, but we find that it has far too many holes to make it practical for good sandwiches. In another remote district, the local bread contains a too-acid flavor for North American tastes.

"What to do? Well," he smiled, "it was necessary for us to find a small bakery and teach the bakers a working formula, using yeast and milk (which keeps bread fresh in the tropics), so they could learn to make loaves similar to those we buy for a few cents at almost any corner grocery in the United States.

"If you were on your way to Brazil, your first overnight stop in South America would be Belem, Para, Port of Entry," he said. "While you slept, your next luncheon or dinner would be prepared in a private home under strictest supervision of one of our stewards. Next day, while you were gazing at the bluest, biggest clouds you'd seen yet, you would probably be served this menu (kept hot by thermos, six to eight hours): Portuguese Melon, Cream of Palmetto Soup (Hearts of Palm), Roast Duck with rice and homemade apple sauce, Buttered Peas, Chocolate Cake.

Chocolate Cake Still Favorite

"Portuguese melons are imported by way of Brazil, and taste much like the North American honeydew or Persian melon," said Mr. Babcock. "Usually a visitor from the United States comments on the similarity between Cream of Mushroom soup and his new discovery, Hearts of Palm, which incidentally can be bought tinned wherever the better-grade canned goods are sold in the 'States.'

"But for dessert," he laughed, "chocolate cake is still most men's favorite, almost anywhere on the globe."

Then John Babcock told me about the enthusiasm with which his associates—mostly college-trained, also—discussed new food ideas at their Stewards' Conference. The boys did not get around to a session of recipe exchanging, but it's pretty safe to say that their interest in this subject would have been hard to outdo in a woman's club. For these hardy Clipper homemakers have learned to find fun in their jobs and have learned that foods can be exciting to work with.

Here are two Pan American Airways recipes which South American plane passengers are likely to be served.

Cream of Palmetto Soup (Hearts of Palm)

1 pint chicken stock
½ No. 1 can Hearts of Palm
½ teaspoon flour
1½ cups equal parts milk and cream
Salt and pepper

Cook Hearts of Palm until tender in the chicken stock. Purée by forcing through sieve. Add ½ teaspoon flour before adding milk and cream. Cook all together slowly to desired thickness. Season to taste. Four servings.

Chocolate Layer Cake

3 cups flour
3 cups sugar
¾ cup butter
5 eggs
1½ cans cocoa (4 oz. size)
1½ cups milk
5 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon baking soda
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream butter and sugar thoroughly. Add beaten eggs, and the cocoa mixed with one-half of the milk. Next add dry ingredients, sifted together, alternately with rest of milk. Mix thoroughly, but do not overbeat. Put in standard-size buttered layer pans, dusted with flour, and bake one hour in moderate oven, 350° F. Frost with favorite frosting. (Recipe makes two cakes.)

So far Pan American Airways has employed only men stewards, because of their training in other directions. But with the rapidity with which war changes customs as well as geography, and with the newest airline running from Leopoldville (Belgian Congo) to Khartoum (Anglo-Egyptian Sudan), who knows but what the girls may soon be handing out the drumsticks over "Darkest Africa"?

Margaret March-Mount Wins Friends for Trees

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Women in uniform have ceased to be a novelty since the United States has been at war, but even with uniforms becoming commonplace, you'll look twice at Margaret March-Mount's. It's different. It is somehow not as stern as most; it is green in color and there are only about half a dozen others like it being worn by women in the whole Nation. It is the uniform of the "distaff side" of the U. S. Forest Service.

For the past six years, Miss March-Mount, whose home is in Milwaukee, Wisconsin—when she can get home—has been a full-time member of the Forest Service, in the division of Information and Education. She has been talking to clubwomen, to school groups, and to any others interested to hear about our forests, their beauty and usefulness, the work of the Forest Service in protecting and conserving them, and, above all, about the individual American citizen's part in the national forest conservation program.

Always Wears It

She always wears her uniform, on duty and off, primarily because it unfailingly inspires questions and thereby opens an opportunity for her to talk trees, and secondarily for the simple and entirely feminine reason that she likes it, and it is becoming.

It is a close cousin to the Forest Ranger's uniform, in fact, almost like it but for the trim skirt. The jacket and the blouse together afford 16 pockets and eliminate the necessity for a handbag. Think of it, an American woman in the year 1942 without an underarm bag. The pockets, among other things, contain a note pad, pen and pencil, compact, comb, money, the badge of those on permanent appointment in the Forest Service, handkerchief, and miscellany. In one lapel buttonhole Miss March-Mount wears a little pine cone and, in the other, a miniature glass vase, holding a single fresh flower. Added features of the costume are gay Tyrolean suspenders, decorated in Swiss mountain flowers, and a soft green felt hat.

Women Co-operate

It is foolish to try to interest women in the forests. It's a waste of time in fact, says Miss March-Mount, for they are already so much interested that millions of thrifty little trees now growing up into forests owe their planting to women's organizations in co-operation with the Federal Foresters. The General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the American Legion Auxiliary, the Business and Professional Women's Club are among those that have promoted "penny pines" projects to the lasting benefit of the Nation's forests. The Foresters provide the site, the seedlings, and the supervision, and the women, often with the co-operation of children's groups, provide the "penny pines" which cost just what their name indicates.

Not only does such united effort mean the planting of new trees, says Miss March-Mount, but also a substantial interest in forest areas, the spreading of information on the care necessary in cutting to preserve them, and their importance in preventing soil erosion.

In the plains country, Miss March-Mount is known as a "32nd Degree Shelter Belter." There she has done educational work in behalf of Shelter Belts encouraging their planting around schoolhouses, especially for the educational value to children. Nebraska women were responsible for the planting of a small forest near Halsey, she says. And every shelter belt will do its part in the transformation of barren plains into blooming ones.

Affiliated With Many Clubs

Only the war has limited Miss March-Mount's work to this country. In 1938 she visited nine countries of Europe to arrange for a tour for American clubwomen on which they were to study sustained yield and selective logging in forests to keep them growing. The war changed her plans, and in 1939 she traveled in Central America and last March was in the Bahama Islands on a holiday but still studying conservation and preaching it.

She is known in all parts of the United States and is affiliated with clubs in many different places—garden clubs and a bird club in Missouri, the Milwaukee Woman's City Club, the Humane Society in Wisconsin, and the Business and Professional Women's Club, the National League of American Pen Women in Illinois, the National Grange in Indiana, and the Squirrel Club in Minnesota.

By a Staff Photographer

Margaret March-Mount wearing the uniform of the "distaff side" of the United States Forest Service

Card System Boon to Whole Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Well, there's one place I won't have to look!" It was Uncle Fred, at the first snowfall, searching for his woolen muffler and matching woolen socks.

The one place where he wouldn't have to look was the one place where mother had told him they "might be." But Uncle Fred was right; when things were stored away for the winter, they were as good as gone forever. Even mother couldn't tell exactly where they were.

That was why we started the card system. Now, when things are put away for any season, whether they are overshoes and ski suits put up for the summer, or swimming suits and beach robes, for the winter, each article is wrapped in a package and the package labeled.

Sometimes we put several things together, such as swimming suits and caps, beach sandals, and robes, but on the outside of each bundle, large or small, we write the name of every single item inside. This eliminates the old-fashioned method of poking a hole through the paper and pulling out a corner of the contents for identification, thus defeating the storage precautions for the balance of the season.

The packages are put on the shelves in the attic closet or in a trunk, or else in the heavy chest which we keep just for storage purposes. And here is where the cards come in. On each shelf mother has put a card with the list of the packages on that shelf and what they contain—beach clothes, skating clothes and so forth. The position of the package on the shelf is indicated—left 1, 2, 3; center, right, etc. There is a similar card fastened with scotch tape to the cover of the trunk and another to the cover of the storage chest. The plan works neatly, so the desired article can be found without upsetting a whole shelf or trunkful of other things. Uncle Fred no longer has to ask mother where his wool socks "might be." Instead he goes to the closet, the trunk, or the storage chest, looks at the cards, and in no time at all finds the carefully labeled package with his socks inside.

F. M.

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Right Wing March of Chicago Succeeds to Title Formerly Held by Dit Clapper

Hawks' Line-Up Tonight Has Veteran Player of Circuit

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Once upon a time a little fellow who weighed less than 140 pounds turned professional with the National Hockey League and promised himself that he would play on a world's championship Stanley Cup team. That was 14 years ago and little Harold (Mush) March of Chicago Black Hawks has not only fulfilled his promise to himself but has gone on to greater glory.

Latest among this diminutive wing's accomplishments will be on view tonight when he skates onto the ice with the Hawks at Boston Garden to face the Boston Bruins, for since the injury which has sidelined the Bruins' Capt. Dit Clapper probably for the season, wee Mush has become the oldest player in point of service in the league.

Earned Respect

Before he was hurt in Toronto last Saturday night, the rugged 205-pound Clapper had held the honor of playing in the league the longest. He had joined the Bruins in 1927 and had played continuously for 15 seasons, earning the respect not only of his teammates but of his opponents all around the circuit. As Mel Hill of Brooklyn Americans said Sunday night when he heard of Dit's misfortune, "That's too bad for the Bruins, but as for me I would rather have Clapper out of the Bruins' line-up when I face them than all of the Krauts." And several of Mel's teammates sitting nearby nodded in mute agreement.

Big as Clapper was he not only commanded respect; he also commanded attention. In almost the same ratio in respect to size has been the recognition given to March. Still one of the smallest players in the league, he probably is as little known as any of the regulars on visiting teams at the Garden.

Yet there are those in Chicago—and in Boston too, for that matter—who know the true worth of this dependable little wing, who has been skating his lane with monotonous regularity, getting his regular share of points through the years, and making it difficult for the league's best left wingers whom he has had to cover. On his last two visits here he covered Roy Conacher and Woody Dumart, neither of whom is considered anything less than top-notch among the circuit's portside attackers.

Both Wear No. 5

Standing but five feet eight inches in height, Mush has put on a bit of weight in the intervening years since he first became a pro, but he still goes under 160 pounds. Like Clapper (both wear No. 5, incidentally) March has played all his hockey with one team, the Hawks, and with them was a member of a Stanley Cup team in 1933-34 and 1937-38. Also like Clapper, his penalties have never gone over the one-hour mark for one season, his highest in that respect being 59 minutes in 1931-32.

Mush drew the notice of the professional scouts in the spring of 1928 when he paced Regina Monarchs to the Memorial Cup for the junior amateur championship of the world. In the final series against Ottawa Gunners he scored seven out of his team's 13 goals and was immediately snapped up by Chicago. His first year in the major league was unimpressive, a mere three goals and three assists, but since then he has averaged 20 points a season. This winter he already has 23 points and is secure in his place not far behind the N. H. L.'s scoring leaders. His total major league record consists of 129 goals and 166 assists for 295 points.

Probable Line-Ups

Boston		Chicago
Dumart, lw		rw, Thoms
Schmidt, c		c, Dahlstrom
Bauer, rw		lw, Kaleta
Hollett, ld		rd, Cooper
Crawford, rd		ld, Mariucci
Brimsek, g		g, Lo Presti

Boston Spares: Conacher, A. Jackson, Wiseman, Bruce, Mario, Hiller, H. Jackson, Smith, Shewchuk.

Chicago Spares: Wiebe, Hamill, March, Allen, R, Carse, Siebert, M. Bentley, Mosienko, D. Bentley.

Time of Game: 8:30 p. m.

brings the squad back to 15 players . . . Manager Art Ross is not sure just how he will juggle his lines, but it seems probable that Harvey Jackson will be the 15th man, helping out both at forward and at defense . . . Bruce may see service at left wing with Frank Mario at center and Dutch Hiller at right wing, with Art Jackson continuing to center for Roy Conacher and Eddie Wiseman . . . Shewchuk will pair at defense with Des Smith, with Flash Hollett and Jack Crawford becoming the starting blue line duo . . . Phil Hergesheimer is unlikely to dress.

* * *

Marty Barry, former center for Detroit's great Herb Lewis-Barry-Larry Aurie line of earlier years, has been given leave of absence from his defense job in Montreal to play here Friday night in the Army Relief Society charity game . . . Barry is working in a tank factory.

* * *

Chicago comes to Boston on the heels of a two-game losing streak, while Bruins are still upset over losing three times in a row to Brooklyn Americans . . . To date this season the B's have beaten the Hawks 3-2 and 4-3, lost to them 3-2, and tied them 2-2 and 3-3 . . . Since Jan. 6, Chicago has won six out of nine games, scoring a total of 37 goals or an average of four plus per game.

* * *

In New York tonight Rangers face Americans . . . Bruins and Rangers are tied for the N. H. L. lead, but the Blue Shirts have played two less games . . . If they score tonight, the Rangers will mark up their 85th game in sucession without being shutout . . . The R's have lost only one of their last 13 games, fastest clip in the league this season.

New Husker Coach

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 3 (AP)—The University of Nebraska Athletic Board today advanced backfield coach Glenn Presnell to acting head coach of football and named Elmer Holm, former Nebraska star, as Husker line coach. John Selleck, Business Manager of Athletics, was named Acting Director of Athletics.

Rearrangement of the staff was made necessary by the recall to active duty of Athletic Director and Head Coach Maj. Lawrence M. Jones, who has gone to West Point as Graduate Manager of Athletics, and release of Roy (Link) Lyman, line coach.

Over the Blue Line

The Bruins will have a full team on hand again tonight . . . Reporting of Gordon Bruce and Jack Shewchuk of Hershey yesterday

All Out of Step but March

Wide World

Just One Right-Handed Shot

The Chicago Black Hawks of the National Hockey League here present what is probably the most one-sided hockey team in a good many years. From Manager Paul Thompson right down the forward lines, everyone shoots from the left—except little Harold (Mush) March, who bangs away from the right side. From left to right: Thompson, Bill Thoms, Cully Dahlstrom, Alex Kaleta, Bobby Carse, George Allen, Doug Bentley, Bill Carse, Max Bentley, Red Hamill, and Kenny Stewart.

Rangers' Line Still Leading N.H.L. Scoring

MONTREAL, Feb. 3 (AP)—The three members of the New York Rangers' first line, Bryan Hextall, Lynn Patrick, and Phil Watson, continue their domination of the individual scorer's race in the National Hockey League.

Hextall, leader a week ago, scored only one goal the past seven days but that was enough to keep on top. He now has 35 points, compared to 34 for Watson and Patrick.

Bill Thoms of Chicago, is fourth with 33.

Pat Egan of Brooklyn, added two minutes to his discredit to remain the penalty box favorite. He has spent 74 minutes off the ice this season.

The leading scorers:

Player, Club	G.	A.	Pts.
Hextall, New York	17	18	35
Patrick, New York	19	15	34
Watson, New York	11	23	34
Thoms, Chicago	13	20	33
Drillon, Toronto	17	13	30
Bauer, Boston	10	20	30
Grosso, Detroit	15	14	29
Abel, Detroit	10	19	29
Anderson, Brooklyn	9	20	29
Schmidt, Boston	13	15	28
Hill, Brooklyn	11	17	28

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Pennant Picture Has Changed

Baseball men are saying that, despite the loss of numerous key players, the big league show will continue uninterrupted in '42. To a certain extent, of course, this is true. There will be spring training, opening days, home runs, pitchers' battles, umpire debates, peanuts, popcorn and chewing gum, just as there have been down through the years. But it hardly will be the same. How could it be with boys like Ted Williams, Bob Feller, Cecil Travis and Hank Greenberg missing?

And, as a matter of fact, it will be different in the press box. Some of the fellows up there will be missing. Too, writers all over the circuit will miss Moe Berg, who was always good for a story. Also, runs, hits and errors will seem very unimportant most of the time, with war news coming in over the wire.

Fans Note Change

Fans are certain to note a big change in the pennant picture, particularly in the American League. As this is written, close to 20 so-called key players have been eliminated from the rosters with more certain to go at any moment. The pressure has not been so great on the National League, but the law of averages figures to catch up with it before long. In the end, the distribution of players probably will be about even.

In 1940 the Detroit Tigers, behind the momentum of Hank Greenberg's heavy bat, out-distanced the Yankees and won the American League flag. But the following year the Bengals were forced to go along without the benefit of Hammering Hank's clouting. And where did they finish? In a tie with floundering Cleveland for fourth place.

New York's stoutest opposition in '41 came from the Red Sox, who could get no closer to the top than 17 games. But the Sox did manage to stay a full seven contests in front of the troublesome White Sox, mostly because Ted Williams kept delivering timely hits with the bases occupied. With Ted missing, there is no telling how far the Boston club will slide. To make the situation even darker, Joe Cronin has lost two promising young southpaw pitchers in Earl Johnson and Mickey Harris, and a rookie first baseman in Al Flair.

Without Bob Feller taking a regular turn every three of four days, the Indians no longer will be a pennant threat. Bob was their insurance against a losing streak. He could win that big game in a series. Now he is helping Uncle Sam's Navy win. Cleveland also has lost Clarence Campbell, a rising young outfielder.

Yankees Strong

The Senators have lost Cecil Travis and Buddy Lewis; the Browns Joe Grace and George Archie; the Athletics Sam Chapman and Al Brancato; the White Sox probably Bob Kennedy, and the Yankees Johnny Sturm and Ken Silvestri, Steve Peek and possibly Tommy Henrich.

Although Connie Mack tried to arouse fan enthusiasm outside of New York the other day by saying that the White Sox might spring a surprise in the '42 race, there can be little doubt that the departure of men to the Army, Navy and Marines has left the Yankees more formidable than ever. Even if they should lose Tommy Henrich, one of the most valuable players in the circuit, by the way, they will toy with the rank and file this year.

In the National League the losses to date are not great—Cookie Lavagetto from the Dodgers, Bill Posedel and Bama Rowell from the Braves, Babe Young from the Giants and Hugh Mulcahy from the lowly Phillies. At least, the flag chase should not be noticeably effected. To take the place of Lavagetto, the Dodgers have Arky Vaughan, the former Pirate. It looks like another struggle between the Brooks and Cardinals, with the Reds a third party.

Sports Around the Hub

Red Sox, Braves Contracts Out Soon

Red Sox and Braves contracts will be put in the mail shortly after Eddie Collins and Bob Quinn return from the major leagues meetings in New York, and despite existing circumstances, some of the boys are due for salary increases. Of the Fenway Park clan, Dick Newsome, Joe Dobson and Charley Wagner are certain to get fatter pay checks in '42. Dom Di Maggio, Jim Tabor, Mike Ryba and Tex Hughson probably will get smaller raises. With Lefty Grove and Ted Williams missing, the Red Sox can afford to spread cash in other directions.

The Braves did not have a good year in the 1941 National League pennant race, but Bob Quinn will pass out a few deserving raises. Jim Tobin, for example, earned an increase for his game battling for a losing cause. Several of the young pitchers and infielders will also be remembered.

* * *

The Sox had a salary problem taken off their hands when the Army reached out for Ted Williams. The kid outfielder figured to be rather troublesome this spring in the contract line. However, Collins, Tom Yawkey and Joe Cronin would gladly tackle the temperamental youngster if he could continue his clouting at Fenway during the approaching season.

A South American tinge has been added to the B. A. A. Games at the Boston Garden one week from Saturday. Guillermo Huidobore of Chile, a champion in his country who has done 4:15 for the mile, is entered in the Hunter Mile here. He also has records of 1:53, 2:28, and 3:54 for the 800, 1,000 and 1,500 meters. Coming here with him will be Bento Assis of Brazil, the South American sprint champion as a result of 10.8 and 21.4 performances in the 100 and 200-meter events. He will complete in the Briggs 50 here.

* * *

Harvard's basketball five goes back to work tomorrow night, meeting Tufts varsity at Cambridge. It will be the Crimson's initial contest since that surprise Eastern League victory over Dartmouth. Northeastern is entertained by Clark tomorrow, while Rhode Island State's high-scoring quintet travels to Mass. State.

* * *

The local college hockey spotlight is thrown on the Arena again this evening, where Dartmouth crosses sticks with B. U., and Northeastern faces B. C. This double-header begins at 7 p. m. These games close the Hub's college ice card for the week. Tomorrow's outside schedule brings together Yale and St. Nicholas, Vermont and Middlebury, and Norwich and Hamilton.

* * *

Highlighting the new B. U. football schedule are games with two opponents new to Terrier grid fortunes, Syracuse will be met in a night contest at Syracuse and Ohio Wesleyan comes here for a date. For the first time in seven years, nine engagements will be played. The complete card follows: Sept. 26, American International; Oct. 2, Syracuse at Syracuse; 10, Western Maryland; 17, Tufts; 24, Bucknell; 31, Cincinnati at Cincinnati; Nov. 7, Franklin and Marshall at Lancaster, Pa.; 14, Ohio Wesleyan; 21, Boston College.

* * *

Short . . Roland Robinson, Red Sox groundkeeper, writes that Payne Field in Sarasota is rounding into excellent shape. One carload of loam has been dumped around the infield, with another to come . . . Joe Dobson has written for enough equipment to start working out early in Nashville . . . Dartmouth had an easy time taking the B. C. sextet, 7-2 . . . The annual baseball players' golf tournament is booked for St. Petersburg Feb. 11, 12 and 13 . . . The Tech basketball tourney is carded for March 11-14.

* * *

The New England cage tournament, incidentally, will be held at New Haven March 19-21, just after the Tech games . . . The New England hockey tourney is scheduled for Garden ice March 5-7 . . . The annual game between Greater Boston all-tars and Catholic High (Montreal) comes to the Garden Feb. 23, a Monday . . . A year ago today: Frank Leahy signed a five-year contract at Boston College; Les MacMitchell beat Walter Mehl in the Seton Hall mile.

Gracie to Hershey

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP) — Capt. Bob Gracie, wingman and last season's leading scorer for the Buffalo Bisons American Hockey League club, has been traded to the Hershey Bears in the same league for Kilby Macdonald, left winger. General Manager Lou Giffels of the Bisons said no cash was involved in the deal.

Race Is All Lou's

When Lou Boudreau, Cleveland's boy manager, was at the University of Illinois, he lost the shortstop job to Murray Franklin, and had to be content at third. But from there on the race is all Lou's. He's a regular with Cleveland, while Franklin is a Tiger rookie.

Youngsters Get Break for Game

Frankie Mario and Jack Shewchuk not only will see the Army Relief Society game between the Boston Bruins and the All-Stars, but they will play in the game. Mario, of course, has been with the team since the absence of Cowley and now Shewchuk has been called to fill in for the injured Dit Clapper, along with Gordon Bruce.

Mario, Shewchuk and Bruce, all would have played in the minor league all-Star game for the benefit of the Canadian and American Red Cross at Cleveland tonight. By way of compensation for missing out on that attraction they will play prominent parts here Friday and see the stars of past hockey days as well as play against them.

'Pics to Face Sea Gulls Here Tomorrow Eve

The Atlantic City Sea Gulls make their second appearance of the season at Boston Garden tomorrow evening when they meet the Boston Olympics in an Eastern Amateur Hockey League game.

Since they were first here to open Boston's league season last November, the Gulls have been thoroughly overhauled, with Coach Bert Corbeau seeking the means and methods of lifting the team from the league cellar. Newcomers to the Atlantic City line-up include Johnny Jones in goal, Eddie Boiteau and Gus Galipeau at defense, and Hodgins, LaRoche, and Duncan on the forward lines.

In spite of the sweeping changes in the Gull's roster the star of the outfit is still Tommy Tucker Burlington. Tommy is the top scorer not only for his club but for the whole Eastern League as well. Through Jan. 30 this Atlantic City center has scored a total of 73 points on 37 goals and 36 assists, and is setting his sights on the league scoring record held by Ab Colling of New York Rovers who totalled 102 points during the winter of 1939-40.

The Olympics are undefeated in six meetings with Atlantic City this season, although they are at present smarting from a series of games which has seen them drop four out of their last five starts. Following tonight's game, the 'Pics are due to be home to Johnstown Friday and New York Saturday. In a preliminary game tomorrow evening the Junior Olympics will face the Springfield Braves starting at 6 p. m.

McCarthy Moved

NEW YORK (AP)—Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis has ruled that first baseman Johnny McCarthy, whom the New York Giants had sold to Columbus of the American Association, must instead be sent to Indianapolis in compliance with a verbal agreement Bill Terry of the Giants had made with Leo Hartnett of Indianapolis in Chicago, Dec. 9.

The Giants had assigned McCarthy's contract to Columbus, a farm of the St. Louis Cardinals, after completing their deal for Johnny Mize.

Krauts in Amateur Hockey

OTTAWA, Ontario (AP)—The Royal Canadian Air Force has decided to postpone the proposed air force benefit hockey match, slated for next week, between the Boston Bruins of the National League and a team to be chosen from amateur or professional ranks.

At the same time an official RCAF spokesman disclosed that the famed "Kraut Line" of the Bruins—Bobby Bauer, Milt Schmidt and Woodrow (Porky) Dumart—who enlisted in the RCAF last week will report to Rockcliffe Air Station Feb. 14, and thus will be eligible to play hockey with the RCAF team in the Ottawa Senior City League. They are expected to appear in four more games for the Bruins before reporting.

In announcing postponement of the RCAF Benevolence Fund game, officials said the Bruins would be asked if it would be possible to play the tilt at a later date. Bruin Manager Art Ross originally suggested the game, to be played in Toronto or Ottawa between his club and either an all-star National League team, the Toronto Maple Leafs, the Ottawa Senators of the Quebec Senior League or the RCAF Flyers of the Senior City League. In the latter case, such a game might find the Kraut line aces skating against their former teammates.

Postponement was asked because of lack of a suitable date. The only open date for the Ottawa Auditorium next week is Feb. 12, and this already has been set aside for the first local showing of the RCAF film "Captains of the Clouds."

McAfee Enlisting

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. (AP)—George McAfee, former Duke University football star and sparkplug of the twice National League championship Chicago Bears, hopes to enlist in the Navy's Physical Fitness Program.

"I'm going into the service very soon," McAfee said here.

Picked Teams Would Meet Twice on Successive Days

BULLETIN

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—The major league baseball clubs today voted to increase the night-game limit from seven to 14 games at the home park of each club with the exception of the Washington Senators who were granted 21 night games.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—Baseball's bit in this second World War is going to be something more substantial than just helping maintain the morale of the country.

The major leagues decided yesterday they would play two All-star games instead of one for the "bat and ball fund" and in addition would try to get everyone on their pay rolls from Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis down to the batboys to accept 10 per cent of their salaries in defense bonds.

The National and American leagues were in almost continuous session for seven hours yesterday and they considered other means of co-operating in the war effort—such as exhibition games with service teams and admitting uniformed men free—but their big accomplishments were the double All-star spectacle and the pay-roll plan.

First In National

They agreed to play the first All-star game in a National League park in the East (probably the New York Giants' Polo Grounds) on Monday, July 6, and to follow this the next day with another skirmish between the same stars in an American League park in the West. The owners admitted an inclination to play this second game at night in the mammoth Municipal Stadium at Cleveland, where they might attract 80,000 fans.

It was agreed that the admission prices for the first game would be double the regular scale, while the second game would be played at ordinary prices, plus one dollar. Each purchaser also would receive $1 in defense stamps with his ticket.

By this means the magnates hoped to inflate to a quarter of a million dollars the fund they have organized to buy baseball equipment for service camps.

Joint Meeting

The two leagues were unable to reach complete agreement on night baseball and tossed this old argument back into Landis' lap at their special joint meeting today. The National League voted to double the number of its night games to permit a maximum of 14 nocturnal contests at home for each club and this figure was agreeable to all members of the American League except the Washington Senators.

President Clark Griffith of the Senators argued that he had a different situation from other clubs and should have 28 night games. He pointed out that the vast majority of workers in the Capital are employed in the daytime and that they should have as many night games as are offered in Philadelphia, for example, which has two clubs. The American League voted to support him in his stand.

Twilight Ball

Twilight ball was discussed and the Cleveland Indians indicated they might experiment with one or more games starting at 6:30 p. m. Because of the nationwide switch to daylight saving time there was a general belief that night games in Cleveland and some other cities could not start before 9:30 p. m., and the American League asked the joint meeting today to adjust the rule that prohibits an inning from starting after 11:50 p. m.

The American League also discussed the precarious financial position of the St. Louis Browns and although no announcement was made of any action, owner Don Barnes said he had received encouragement for the club's future.

List of Columbia Athletes Now in Service Is Large

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Speaking of the playing fields of Eton, the contributions of the playing fields of Columbia's Morningside Heights are beginning to assume real proportions as past and present Lion athletes succeed in winding up their affairs to jump into military uniforms.

No conclusive survey of Columbia athletes of present and recent past now in the service has been yet possible, but an informal list drawn up as a result of personal information shows representatives of Columbia sports to be in action in all branches of the service.

The 1940 varsity crew is known to have had its representative at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, in Ensign Bill Keutgen, who pulled a starboard oar fo rthree seasons for Coach Hubert Glendon's eights. John E. D. Grunow, who would have captained this year's crew, is a second lieutenant stationed at a southern flying field. With him are two squadmates of last year's varsity fleet, Reg Thayer and Manager Fred Abdoo. The manager of the preceding year, Julius Impellizzeri, is an ensign in the Navy and a member of his 1940 squad, Charles Froehlich, is flying for the Navy.

To an oarsman of earlier date, Sheridan Garrett, '30C, probably goes the honor of having been the first Columbia athlete to have gone into action in World War II. Garrett, who rowed on the champion 150-pound crew which went to the British Henley in 1929, joined the RAF at the outbreak of the war and has been flying since.

Some of the outstanding names of Columbia's football men in recent years now adorn the lists of the nation's fighting forces They include Jack Wright, captain of the 1938 team, who is in the Army; Gerry Seidel and Howard Westphal, backs of the same team, who are in the Navy, and Jack Naylor and Les Stanczyk, star backs of 1939. Naylor is in the Army, Stanczyk is flying for the Navy.

Leonard Will, who in the natural course of events still would be starring for Columbia teams, is flying for the Army. Leonard Migliore, Val Diehl, and Bill Shanahan, reserves on the 1940 football squad, are Marine Corps Lieutenants Cloyd Snavely, 1938 outstanding tackle, is an ensign in the Navy, as are John Cherkovich, who was a reserve center, and Frank Kromka, former tackle. Regis Kennedy, '40; Mills Schenck, varsity manager in 1940, and Capt. Myron Sesit, '27, of the Army Medical Corps, are other Columbians in action who learned their early lessons about testing competition at Baker Field.

Basketball has contributed to the Army such men at Lieut. Bill Nash, '36, one of the all-time Lion court greats; Henry Brown, '39, Robert Richmond, '41; Capt. Johnny Cerrone of last year's five and Capt. Bill Hasslinger of this year's team. The latter two are in the Air Corps. James Casey, former star center, is an ensign in the Navy.

Dick Ganslen '39, Columbia's greatest vaulter, is in the Army ready to help in clearing obstacles up to and including 14 feet, 5 inches, if they'll give him a pole. Bill Patterson, '36, a great half-miler, is an ensign in the Navy, as is Joe Coffee, '41, middle distance runner of a later date. Dr. Dayid Ryan, '36, is in the Army Medical Corps. Sanford Duncombe, current half-miler, has enrolled in an American Field Ambulance unit for service abroad.

In swimming, Lieut. Stephen Stavers, '39, and Lieut. James Shanley, '41, are both in the United States Marine Corps. Another recent swimmer, Gunnar Ohberg, ex-'42, is in the Army. Capt. Ken Pill of last year's varsity baseball nine is in the Army and the Manager of his squad, Willis Hughes, is flying for the Navy. Jack Young and Fred Busch, both catchers last spring, are also in the Army. Ensign Forest Lombaer, '35, is one of the leaders among the varsity fencers, along with Hayes Shimp, '38, who is also in the Navy. Dan Kifner, who was counted upon to be one of the Lion's wrestling stars this season, left college at Christmas time for service in the Army.

These names, it is pointed out, represent only a small part of the representation of Columbia's athletes in the armed forces. Reports are lacking on many recent graduates. Others are leaving daily. The coaches expect to operate with squads which, while depleted numerically, will be more intensive than ever because of the conviction which pervades the Morningside Heights campus that competitive sports provide the most effective possible preparation of men for service in the armed forces.

Harry Danning in Line

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Giants announced that catcher Hank Danning had signed his 1942 contract. He was believed to have been paid about $15,000 last year. He had a bad season, hitting .244 and batting in only 56 runs, and his new contract was reported to have included a cut of about $2,000.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
New York	21	9	1	43	135	89
Boston	19	9	5	43	103	72
Toronto	18	11	2	38	96	79
Chicago	15	13	3	33	86	88
Brooklyn	13	23	1	27	90	125
Detroit	11	19	2	24	87	103
Montreal	9	21	2	20	77	119

Real Estate Advertiser gets response from "all over the United States"

Hettie Louise Reynolds, Realtor, Beverly Hills, California—one of the first advertisers to use the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor—gives the following summary of response received:

"I would like to make a report on the result of my advertising in the classified Real Estate Directory.

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Commerce and Finance

Stabilization of Prices Joint Goal of Henderson, Wickard

Business and Industry

Street Calm On New U. S. Bond Sale Plan

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—How times have changed in Wall Street could hardly be more clearly shown than in the Street's reaction last week—or lack of reaction—to the current bill in the Senate to let the U. S. Treasury sell its securities direct to the Federal Reserve Banks.

Such a proposal, even 10 years ago, would have set the tocsins ringing in Wall Street and had the Government bond market in a turmoil. Last week, however, it had no visible effect on the Government bond market, which was preoccupied with the technicalities of pricing tax-exempts and partially taxable bonds.

By all old-fashioned orthodox canons, the direct sale of governments by a national Treasury to the central bank is the ultimate sin in fiscal policy, the clear signal that such fiscal policy is out of hand and that the national credit structure is headed for a blowup. Such sales were specifically prohibited in the nineteenth century laws governing relations between French, German, and national Treasuries and the central banks, and would have been unspeakable in Lombard Street. Nevertheless, such inhibitions were honored in the breach in national emergencies such as the World War, and sure enough, the orthodox warnings turned out to be correct. The sale of bons de defense to the Banque of France, of Reich obligations to the Reichsbank, and of Treasury bills to the Bank of England proved in retrospect to be at once the evidence that national finances had got out of hand, and the initial step in "disastrous inflation."

They were also prohibited in this country when the Federal Reserve system was set up; and this inhibition was the chief reason for the subterfuge by which the same results were accomplished through encouraging the public to buy bonds with money borrowed from the commercial banks who in turn borrowed it from the Federal Reserve banks in 1917 and 1918.

Inflation Factors Fail

Yet in 1942, when all the standard credit ingredients of "inflation" are lying around "like gunpowder," this once-inflammatory action set off nothing.

Instead, most of the Street gave it two interpretations, each merely technical.

One was that it would smooth matters in the money market on occasions like quarter-date income-tax days, when the money market tends to be drained of funds for income-tax payment. The change would permit the Treasury to borrow directly from the Federal and use the proceeds to pay off some of its debts to the banks or individuals, and thus put cash back into the market.

The other technical explanation was that such a law would make certain that no Treasury offering need ever drop below par value in the market for lack of buying enthusiasm. Anything not taken by the market could be sold by the Treasury direct into the Federal.

The assumption in both these cases, however, is that the law would simply recognize the existing possibilities in the money market and make things easier. It is as though, by law and custom, two persons (the Treasury and the Federal) were never on speaking terms. But it is as though since this custom had been established, for the original purpose of preventing collusion, these two parties had actually come to work closely together (in point of fact, the Federal has come to be practically controlled by the Treasury), but were forced by the above convention to continue publicly mute in each others' presence, talking through third parties or by pantomime.

Money Market Controlled

In brief, Federal Reserve policy, originally intended to protect private banking interests against government abuse, has come to be entirely under government control, partly through the Banking Acts of 1933 and 1935, but chiefly through the government's control over the price of gold. This and the influx of foreign gold in recent years has made the money market almost permanently "easy," i. e., flush with money.

There had been some fears here and there in the Street that the pressure of war financing might tighten up money rates, particularly as bank "excess reserves" were eaten up by increased deposits. But it was understood that this would happen only if the Treasury was agreeable; for otherwise it could have the Federal Reserve authorities take steps such as lowering the reserve requirements or buying bonds in the open market. The Senate bill would merely provide another method—direct Federal Reserve purchase of government securities from the Treasury.

This is why the Senate's action did not set off any strong fears in Wall Street. By all old-fashioned standards such a bill would be highly "inflationary," but so many "inflationary" things have been done or made legal in recent years that one more makes no difference. The money market is a purely captive affair.

A captive money market is but the embodiment of an entirely new set of credit fundamentals. The old ones were the gold standard, the balanced budget, and the system of free prices. The new ones are budget deficits, a captive money market (made possible by abandonment of the old gold standard) and a nation-wide system of price control and/or rationing.

New Financing Techniques

Thus, entirely new techniques of deficit financing are rapidly developing. By and large they are following European patterns. Principal methods now are:

1. Defense bond sales, which will probably run a shade over $1,000,000,000 in January and in the coming fiscal year to begin July 1 may provide $15,000,000,000 out of the anticipated $30,000,000,000 deficit.

2. "Tap sales" to institutions. The reference is to the kitchen tap. The securities are not put out from time to time in special offerings. They are always on tap for any institution that wants to buy them. The British rely heavily on this method. It by-passes the money market, and for that reason government bond houses naturally don't like it. These might bring in as much as $5,000,000,000 a year.

3. The usual regular periodic offerings to the money market such as the one to be offered this month. For simplicity they may be added offerings of outstanding issues, or they may be varied as to coupon and maturity for easier sale.

All signs indicate that the Treasury will have no difficulty with such offerings. Only $10,000,000,000 might need to be sold in the coming fiscal year, and the market has already shown its ability to take such a volume with ease. The Treasury has practically an untapped field in the possibilities of selling very short maturities to the banks.

And if the market should ever show any real tendencies to get "tight," the Government has plenty of levers to push, any one of which would easily loosen it up.

Insurance Director

© Bachrach

Peter H. May

Vice-President and Comptroller of the Maryland Casualty Company, Baltimore, elected a director of the concern.

G. M. Pays 50c On Common Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of General Motors Corp. have voted a dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, a reduction of 50 cents a share from the payments made in June, September and December last year. In the first quarter of 1941 a payment of 75 cents a share was made. The dividend is payable March 12 to stockholders of record Feb. 13.

Approximately $21,000,000 will be distributed in dividend checks to the company's shareholders on March 12.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 26

Deductions for Professional Expenses

A professional man may deduct all necessary expenses incurred in the pursuit of his profession. These include the cost of supplies used in his practice, office rent, cost of light, water, fuel, and telephone in his office, the hire of office assistants, and expenses paid in the operation and repair of an automobile, based upon the proportion of time it is used for professional purposes.

Many physicians use their residences both as their offices and their homes. In such instance the physician may deduct as a business expense the rental value of the rooms occupied for office purposes if he actually pays rent, and also the cost of light and heat furnished these rooms. Also, he may deduct a portion of the wages paid domestic servants whose time is partly occupied in caring for these rooms. Membership dues in professional societies are deductible. Physicians and dentists who keep in their waiting rooms current magazines and newspapers for the benefit of their patients may deduct this item as a business expense. The cost of professional journals for the taxpayer's own use is also a deductible item.

The cost of technical books is not a deductible item, being a capital expenditure, but a proportionate amount for each year's depreciation of the books may be deducted. Depreciation may also be taken on office furniture and equipment. Insurance premiums on office or other professional equipment and liability insurance may be deducted. A premium paid for automobile liability insurance should be apportioned and that part of the premium attributable to business may be deducted as a business expense.

Henderson, Wickard Call Price Truce

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—The American family was assured today that the Government will use the new price control law to keep food prices down, but was warned that it must co-operate by not hoarding and by buying relatively abundant commodities.

To the disappointment of the farm bloc in Congress, pushing for higher prices for the farmer, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has come to an agreement with Price Administrator Leon Henderson for "positive steps" to stabilize the cost of living.

"The Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration intend to pool resources to do all they can to accomplish this end," said the two in a joint hatchet-burying statement on farm prices.

The declaration of the joint effort "to spare no effort to prevent inflation" followed Secretary Wickard's warning to the Senate Agriculture Committee that farm prices should not go above parity, instead of up to the 110 per cent of parity allowed in the price control law. He repeated this advice in a speech in St. Louis yesterday.

"If prices go much beyond parity, I am afraid that consumers will decide that farmers are trying to take advantage of them," he said. "And unless consumers support us, we will never be able to keep parity returns for farm products."

Technical Term

"Parity" is a technical term used by the Department of Agriculture to denote the well-being the American farmer had in the period, 1909-1914.

If he can return to that state of prosperity now, Mr. Henderson and now Mr. Wickard argue, he will be getting a fair return. In taking this position, the Secretary of Agriculture has had to buck certain farm organizations which hold that the farmer should have several years of high prices to make up for past years of low prices.

In turning his back on these pressure groups, Mr. Wickard has at the same time given a warning to the consumer that he, too, must do his part in warding off wartime inflation and a postwar slump.

"Families who hoarded in the past," Mr. Henderson and he agreed, "were simply misguided. Now they are both misguided and unpatriotic, for such buying upsets markets and encourages inflationary price advances.

"It should be a point of pride with every good American not to hoard or to waste food," they said. "Consumers should buy more of commodities which are plentiful in supply. Thus, they can assist farmers and stimulate the output of large supplies by directing their purchases to commodities that are relatively abundant."

Shifts in Food Habits

They promised that the Department of Agriculture and the OPA would from time to time draw attention of consumers to commodities which are in relative abundance, and to desirable shifts in food habits."

The agreement between the consumer's guardian, Mr. Henderson, and the farmer's friend, Mr. Wickard, was reached after President Roosevelt had bluntly commented that he could fire either one. At the President's request, the two men got together and ironed out their understanding.

Repercussions of the feud may flare again briefly in the Senate when Mr. Henderson's nomination as Federal Price Administrator, under the new law, comes up for confirmation. The nomination, sent to the Capitol yesterday by the President, is expected to be approved.

The Wickard-Henderson statement said in part: "With the passage of the Price Control Act, the OPA and Department of Agriculture intend to spare no effort to prevent inflation. Successful prosecution of the war by ourselves and our Allies requires that the disorganizing influence of inflationary price movements be eliminated. If inflation is to be controlled, it is now especially important that effective, positive steps be taken to stabilize the cost of living. The Department of Agriculture and the OPA intend to pool resources to do all they can to accomplish this end.

Need Abundant Production

"First of all we must have abundant production and the Department of Agriculture intends to see that every possible step is taken to insure abundant supplies for all. This has been and will remain the consumer's best assurance of fair prices. Government-owned stocks of grains and cotton will continue to be used to supplement private stocks. Farm legislation and the farm production goals for 1942 have now placed floors under the farm prices of all major products at levels sufficient to protect farmers in carrying out a great increase in production.

"Steps will be taken to keep feedstuffs at reasonable levels in order that increased production of meats and livestock products will not be hampered by high feed costs. The Office of Price Administration will use its powers to see that prices of the things that farmers buy are held down, so that farm production will not be restricted by unnecessarily high production costs.

"In cases where there is not enough to go around, steps will be taken to assure that there is fair distribution to all.

"It should be a point of pride with every good American not to hoard or waste food. Consumers should buy more of commodities which are plentiful in supply.

"The Government intends to mobilize its full resources for all-out agricultural production at prices fair to farmers and consumers. Our aim is to stabilize living costs and prevent wartime inflation or postwar deflation. We invite the assistance of farmers and consumers in seeing that the job is done."

Defense Bond Sales In January New High At $1,060,547,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau has announced that defense bond sales set a record of $1,060,547,000 in January, but added that "we have to do much, more, more."

January sales, the secretary added, were more than double those in December, and four times the average in the months preceding Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Morgenthau said, however, that the January total included many purchases by people who will be ineligible to buy any more the rest of the year. A person can not buy more than $5,000 of Series E defense bonds or more than $50,000 of Series F and G defense bonds in the same year.

"We still have a long way to go," the Secretary said in a statement. "Total sales of defense bonds and stamps since they first went on sale in May amount to $3,597,757,000. This may seem large until we compare it to the budget figures announced by the President last month."

He estimated that 7,000,000 individuals have bought defense bonds.

Mutual Savings Banks Deposits Drop in December

NEW YORK (AP)—Mutual savings banks, operating in 17 States, had deposits totaling $10,489,679,543 on December 31, a decline of $116,544,205 under the aggregate six months earlier, the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks announced.

The Association characterized the deposits as "stable," the decline being too neglible in proportion to the total to mean anything.

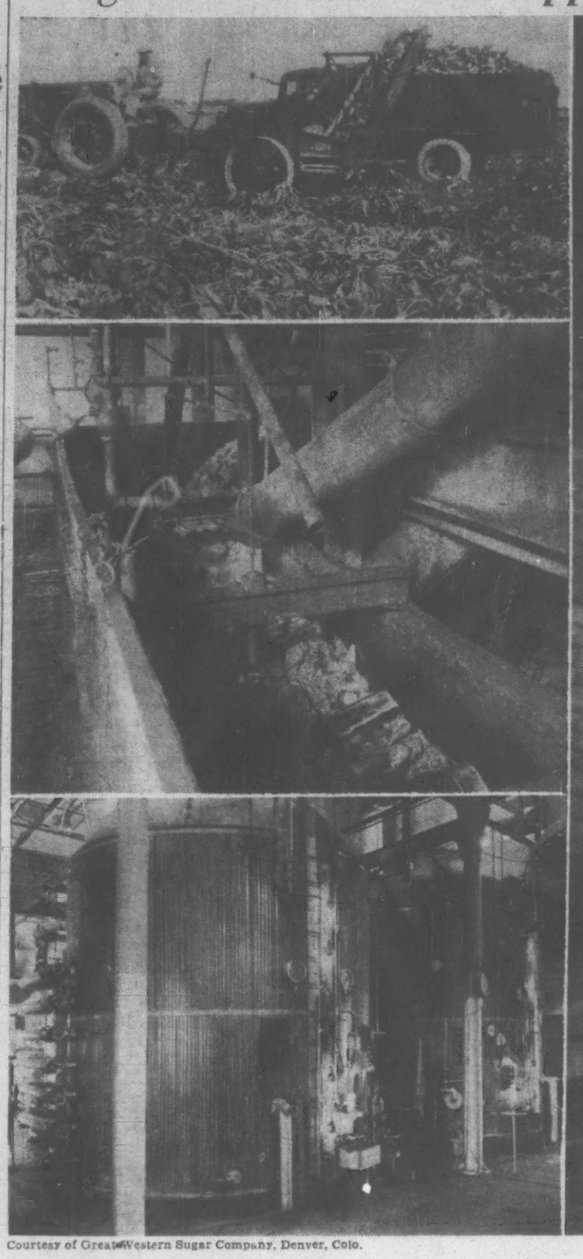
The number of accounts at 15,738,907, or 167,250 under six months earlier also was considered "stable," the small decline having "no significance."

The average account was $666.48, a decrease of 32 cents under the total six months previous.

Acquires Sugar Firm

NEW YORK (AP) — National Sugar Refining Co. announced it had bought as of Jan. 1 the Pennsylvania Sugar Co., which became a wholly-owned subsidiary. Pennsylvania Sugar Co. stockholders approved last Dec. 17 steps leading to the action.

Sugar-Beet Growers See Opportunity to Serve War Effort



Courtesy of Great Western Sugar Company, Denver, Colo.

Upper left: LeRoy Dietrich, Gering, Neb., operating mechanical loader in sugar-beet harvest. Center left: Sugar beets being washed in flumes en route to slicers which cut them up into thin strips ready for the boilers. Lower left: Huge evaporators or retorts in which the thin, sappy syrup that comes from the beets on first cooking is thickened by boiling down to the molasses stage. (The molasses is then poured into whirling centrifugals in which it gradually collects as sugar on the wall.) Right: Storing the 1941 beet-sugar crop in the warehouse of Great Western Sugar Company, Denver, Colo. In the foreground sugar is shown traveling up conveyors.

Beet-Sugar Industry Ready To Go 'All Out' for 1942

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER—Normally about one-fourth of the nation's sugar comes from the sugar-beet fields of the United States, which form the backbone of agriculture over huge areas in the irrigation farming of western states.

Some 65,000 sugar-beet farmers and the 20 companies which run the huge factories that extract the sugar from the beet roots, are prepared to go all out for 1942 sugar production. Already all acreage restrictions have been lifted, and the farmers' share of the crop benefits has been increased from 60 to 80 cents per ton of sugar beets produced. This would indicate a huge crop in 1942, weather and soil conditions being favorable.

Mr. and Mrs. America normally consume about 7,000,000 tons of sugar yearly. Of this total, about 1,000,000 tons came from the Philippines, now cut off, another million from Hawaii, some 1,500,000 to 1,800,000 from the beet-sugar fields, and the rest from the cane growers of Cuba and the Caribbean, with a very small percentage from cane fields in Florida and Louisiana.

How much sugar the Hawaiians can supply in 1942 is doubtful, and of course the Philippine supply is indefinitely lost.

Last year the American sugar-beet fields and factories produced 1,600,000 tons of sugar from 761,000 acres. The all-time record was 1,890,00 tons of sugar from 916,000 acres, in 1940.

Helped by High Tariffs

The beet industry has always been under fire. Its own leaders acknowledged that it could not have been begun or survived without the help of high tariffs against cheaply grown tropic sugars. Its critics said that it was foolish and uneconomic to maintain high tariffs and charge the housewife high prices, just to keep the beet growers and factories going.

The sugar-beet industry has always responded that the beet permits economical production of sugar and meat—millions of head of livestock are fattened on beet tops and pulp—that it is the backbone of a whole system of crop rotation and fertilization that has kept irrigation farmers going, and that above all, some day the country would realize the wisdom of having a source of an indispensable energy food such as sugar, right here at home. Now, they say, their thesis has been proven.

In "the other war," there was a considerable American sugar-beet industry, but every pound of seed was imported from central Europe. There was a wild flurry of activity to insure future seed, and now about 10,000 acres, in some seven states, are devoted entirely to seed growing—and thousands of pounds are being shipped across the Atlantic under the lend-lease program, to help Britain grow part of its own sugar.

Intensive research programs are being carried on by the Government and by the big sugar companies jointly, to improve the quality of seed. This is up-grading both the tonnage of beets per acre, the sugar content of the beet, and its resistance to disease.

Originally growers dug up the roots of the seed crop in autumn, stored them over winter, then replanted them in spring. Now, due to a field of sugar beets that got left out one winter, hibernated, and started growing early in the spring, the seed plants are planted about August or September, hibernate for a couple of months, then produce seed by the next July.

The "stoop" labor with which the industry was long reproached, is being eliminated. Child labor was cut out some years ago, and now wages and working conditions are regulated by agreement and supervised by the Department of Agriculture. Since both tonnage and market and sales quotas are normally subject to agreement, the industry is, and probably will remain, one of the most regulated in the whole American economic pattern.

"Stoop labor" was required during both spring and fall.

Mechanical 'Blockers'

Since the beet seed is inclosed, two to four seed units in a woolly outside hull, the whole thing had to be planted, and the little beets came up in a compact clump. Hoeing wouldn't do. Somebody had to crawl along the rows and pull up the surplus beets by hand.

Then U. S. experimenters at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Davis, Calif., devised a machine which "cracks" the woolly hulls and releases single seed units. For the first time, by using these, the farmer can space his individual beets inches apart, and men with hoes pass rapidly along and thin the beets, instead of having to stoop and crawl.

There have also been mechanical "blockers" devised which are being more widely used each year. These are driven across the rows, and simply plow up unwanted beets, almost entirely eliminating hand labor.

For the fall procedure, it is only within the past year or so that successful machine harvesters have been devised to carry out the complex task of (1) "topping" the beets, or slicing the leaves off the root, (2) plowing up the roots and shaking them free of dirt, and stacking them at one side or discharging them direct over endless carriers into an accompanying truck, and (3) neatly stacking the tops at one side for collecting as stockfood.

No less than five types of mechanical harvester were in the field last summer, and while they all had defects, they presage the day when the autumn "stoop labor" will also be eliminated.

Already millions of tons of sugar beets are handled mechanically from the time they leave the field until the time the sugar, crystallized from the syrup in the huge cooking pans, is scraped loose, and sacked to be stored in thousand-ton mountains ready for moving to the grocers' shelves.

WPB's New Plan Locates Bottlenecks In Half Hour's Time

WASHINGTON (AP) — War Production Director Donald M. Nelson has announced creation of a progress-reporting system by which he will be able to locate in a half hour's time the bottleneck in any of the 300 major military items in manufacture.

The new progress-reporting division headed by Stacy May will keep up-to-date reports on each of the 300 items, and will furnish Mr. Nelson and other members of the War Production Board with daily reports on tanks, planes, anti-aircraft guns, and half a dozen or more other items of highest importance.

The division will also prepare breakdown reports showing, for instance, production figures for the principal component parts of tanks, such as hulls, motors, transmissions, and guns.

In addition, the division will have additional reports compiled monthly or bi-monthly showing production by individual manufacturers.

"If the daily sheet shows the Chairman that tank production is behind schedule," Mr. Nelson explained, "and the first breakdown sheet shows him that it is the production of transmissions which is causing the delay, he can then get this second breakdown sheet which will show him the production figures for each manufacturer who has contracted to make transmissions.

"Thus, within a matter of half an hour or thereabouts," Mr. Nelson concluded, "the Chairman and his aides will know exactly where the difficulty is, and will be able to take the necessary action."

Great Northern Railway

NEW YORK (AP)—Great Northern Railway in a preliminary report disclosed 1941 net income of $16,785,159, equal to $6.71 a share, compared with $10,208,194, or $4.08 a share, in 1940.

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GENERAL STOCK AND BOND CORPORATION

10 Post Office Sq., Boston

Public Offered Stock in Firm Of J. P. Morgan

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—The outside world—the public—today for the first time had a chance for a voice in the affairs of J. P. Morgan and Company, Inc.

Just as Wall Street closed up shop yesterday, Smith Barney and Co., brokers, announced they had bought 16,500 shares of the Morgan bank's capital stock—8.25 per cent of the outstanding stock—and would sell them publicly1 at $206 a share.

Through 80 years of few changes the bank had remained a financial citadel in every sense of the word, with hand-picked partners and officers and only an estimated 80 shareholders since it changed from a partnership to a corporation two years ago.

20 Shareholders Contribute

Day and night 35 former United States Marines guard the bank—inside and out—which still bears marks of a mysterious explosion that rocked Wall Street in September, 1920, killing 30 persons, two of them Morgan employees.

J. P. Morgan—the name he always uses as distinguished from his father, J. Pierpont Morgan, who founded the bank in 1861—was in Europe at the time of the blast.

About 20 stockholders are reported to have contributed part of their holdings to make up the 16,500 shares to be offered in order to obtain a wider distribution for the bank's stock, an idea reportedly under consideration since the time of incorporation, April 1, 1940.

The reason for the change-over from a partnership to a corporation, according to one partner, was that the inheritance tax could—if a partner died—cause withdrawal from the bank of a huge part of his capital investment.

So the 20 partners at that time became bank officers—there are only 13 left now—with Mr. Morgan as Chairman of the Board of Directors. The officers became principal owners of the bank's 200,000 shares of capital stock.

Has Extensive Ramifications

The Securities and Exchange Commission in 1939, basing its figures on the 1938 income tax returns of the partnership, said Mr. Morgan had contributed only 9.1 per cent of the firm's capital while Thomas W. Lamont, now Vice Chariman of the Board, had contributed four times as much.

George Whitney, the bank President, challenged the figures but refused to give what he said were the "correct percentages."

The bank felt the first impact of the Government's increased interest in Wall Street when a 1933 Senate investigation, throwing open its records for the first time, disclosed its extensive ramifications in the business world where Morgan partners had 167 directorships in 89 corporations.

The Banking Act passed that same year—forbidding banks of deposit to act as investment securities dealers—forced the firm to decide which it would choose. It remained a bank.

But several partners, including Mr. Morgan's son, Henry Sturgis Morgan, withdrew to form the investment house of Morgan, Stanley and Company.

Mr. Morgan himself completed 50 years service with the bank on Jan. 1, 1942. He was admitted to partnership in 1892 by his father, who passed on in 1913, leaving direction of the firm to his son.

The bank's 200,000 shares of capital stock have a par value of $100, making its capital $20,000,000. Its surplus is $20,000,000 and undivided profits as of Dec. 31, 1941, amounted to $1,214,540.

Harold Cabot & Co. Names Holland Vice-President

Directors of Harold Cabot & Co., Inc., Boston advertising counsel, have announced the election of Richard P. Holland as Vice-President. Mr. Holland became associated with the Cabot agency in 1935 and was elected secretary in 1938.

Before joining the Cabot firm he was for 10 years with American Optical Company, Southbridge, Mass., where for five years he was assistant advertising manager. Prior to that he was assistant business news editor of the Boston Transcript.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Feb. 18
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 2

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 2

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	330,270
1942 volume to date	13,324,145
1941 volume to date	13,602,730

Stocks Steady; Some Issues Extend Gains

NEW YORK, Feb. 3 (AP)—The general direction of the stock market was upward today, although gains were restricted to fractions in most cases and negligible declines spotted the list.

Moderately higher trends appeared at the start. Plus signs were in the majority near the final hour. Dealings were a shade faster than in Monday's slowest session since last June. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 400,000 shares.

Domestic business developments were overshadowed to a considerable degree as a bullish influence by apprehension over the fate of Singapore. Other war news was about a stand-off. The theory the market might have been "oversold" provided some bidding inspiration.

Bonds were mixed. Recently weak commodities steadied.

In the stock division Lima Locomotive edged into new high ground for the past year. Transue & Williams pushed up on a good earnings statement. Supported also were Union Pacific, Bethlehem, Sears Roebuck, Chrysler, United Aircraft, Standard Oil (N. J.), Allied Chemical, U. S. Rubber and International Harvester.

Little progress was made by General Motors, U. S. Steel, American Can, J. I. Case, Sperry, Texas Co., Southern Pacific and American Smelting.

Given an occasional lift in a narrow curb were Bell Aircraft, Humble Oil and Montgomery Ward "A." Monarch Machine Tool splipped along with Pepperell.

Bonds Irregularly Lower

The bond market drifted irregularly lower today as buyers showed little disposition to do any aggressive bidding even in the recently favored rails.

Going into the final hour the main list was about evenly balanced with small gains and losses while a few special issues swung in a wider arc. A group of South American loans attracted enough support to tack on advances of major fractions to a point or more.

The carriers have been under pressure since late last week after the long January pull ahead. Profit taking was credited with having a hand in the current recession.

Foreign issues marked up included Uruguay adjusted 3¾s of '79, Rio de Janeiro 6½s, Brazil 8s and Buenos Aires 4⅜s.

U. S. Governments were unchanged to a few 32ds of a point lower.

Domestic issues down included International Hydro Electric 6s, Erie 4½s of 2015, North Western 4¾s of '49, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62 "A", N. Y. Central 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69 and Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles.

Portland General Electric 4½s and Goodrich 4¼s moved against the trend.

Daily Crude Oil Output Shows Sharp Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—United States crude oil production jumped to a daily average of 4,311,300 barrels in the week ended Jan. 24, the American Petroleum Institute reported, most of the 265,700-barrel increase over the previous week coming from boosted Texas output.

The daily average compared with 3,599,100 barrels in the corresponding week of 1941.

Municipal Awards

Winchester, Mass., $200,000 Revenue Notes due Nov. 16, 1942. Merchants National .23, Second National .237, First National .26, R. L. Day & Co. .26 plus $1.50, New England Trust .275, National Shawmut .32 plus i. a. m.

Merrimack County, N. H., $30,000 Tax Notes due Dec. 15, 1942. Second National .269, Ballou Adams & Co., .283, National Shawmut .32, Merchants National .34.

Norfolk County, Mass., $450,000 Tax Notes due Nov. 10, 1942. Boston Safe Deposit & Trust joint with Second National .229, Norfolk County Trust .243, First National .248, United States Trust .347.

Franklin, N. H., $150,000 Tax Notes due Dec. 15, 1942. First National .34, Lee Higginson, .357, Mansfield & Co. of Hartford .36 plus $2, Bond Judge & Co., .365, R. L. Day .37.

Yonkers, N. Y., $1,300,000 Debt Equalization Bonds due 1947/56, $372,000 General Bonds due 1943/56, $163,000 General Bonds, Series I, due 1943/52, $100,000 Water Bonds due 1943/62, $26,000 Land Aequisition Bonds due 1943/47, $57,000 Assessment Bonds due 1943/48, $128,000 Local Improvement Bonds due 1943/51, and $11,000 Equipment Bonds due 1943/47. Lehman Bros. Syndicate 2.70s 100.11, Stranahan Harris & Co. Syndicate 2½s for $1,400,000, 3¾s for $767,000 for 100.03, First National (Boston) 2¾s bid 100.00, Halsey Stuart Syndicate 2.80s for 100.0988, Phelps Fenn & Co. Syndicate 2.80s 100.081, Blyth & Co. Syndicate 3s 100.33.

Keystone Custodian Funds

The $31,000,000 Keystone Custodian Funds group announces a special distribution on its Series "B4" Bond Fund of $.20 per share and a regular distribution of $.40 per share payable on Feb. 14, to shareholders of record on Jan. 31. This final distribution for the fiscal year ending Feb. 28, 1942, brings total distributions up to $.95 per share as compared with $.71 per share for the previous fiscal year.

Transue & Williams Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Transue & Williams Steel Forging Corp. reported for 1941 net income of $561,933, equal to $4.16 a share, compared with $102,225, or 76 cents a share, in 1940. The plant is at Alliance, Ohio.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48½	48½	48½	Jan 31
		Abbott 4% pf (4)	2	106	105½	105½	Feb 2
51¾	43⅝	Acme Steel (4a)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Jan 22
8¼	5½	Adams Ex (.60g)	2	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis(1a)	1	20½	20½	20½	+1¾
15⅞	9½	Addressog (1)	2	11¼	11	11	Jan 30
45	34⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	2	35¾	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	1	¼	¼	¼	
5	1½	Alaska Juneau	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	—
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ⅛
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	15	15	15	Jan 31
23⅝	17¼	Alleg Lud (2¼g)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	1	5	5	5	
167½	135¼	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	4	140	139½	139½	— ½
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jan 26
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	1	14	14	14	+ ⅜
9	5	Allied Stores	1	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	78½	78½	78½	+ ½
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	3	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
21⅝	14½	Alpha P Cem ¼e	1	18¾	18½	18½	+ ¼
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 31
20	10	Amal Lea pf 1½g	6	18½	18½	18½	Jan 30
63½	44	Amerada Pet (2)	6	54¾	54¾	54¾	
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	9	23½	23	23½	+ ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	3	46½	46½	46½	+ ⅜
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .10e	3	7	7	7	— ¼
8¼	3½	Am Bosch	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
39	26½	Am Brake 2.20g	1	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+1⅛
3	1	Am Cable & R	2	1½	1½	1½	Jan 31
95¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	4	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ¼
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	Feb 2
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	3	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ½
79¼	56	Am C & F pf(7)	3	72	72	72	
23⅛	16½	Am Ch & C (1½e)	1	18¾	18½	18½	Feb 2
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan 14
121	90½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	74	74	74	
8¾	4¾	AmCol'type(.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 21
6⅜	9⅜	Am Comm Al	18	9¼	9⅛	9¼	Jan 30
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1⅛e)	8	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jan 31
1⅞	½	Am Encaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	Feb 2
6½	3¾	Am Europ (.40g)	1	6	6	6	Jan 21
1⅛	¼	Am & For Pow	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
113⅜	24⅞	A F P $6pf(.30k)	6	22¾	22	22	— ⅝
28⅜	14⅜	A F P $7pf(.35k)	7	26¼	25½	26¼	
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
28½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	7	29	29	29	
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	6	3	3	3	Jan 31
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	3	35	34¾	24¾	Jan 28
51¼	42½	Am Home(2.40a)	6	40	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Am Ice	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 30
30½	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	Jan 24
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	13	3¾	3¾	3¾	Feb 2
13¼	6½	Am Inv III (.80)	4	7	6½	7	Jan 21
17⅜	7¼	Am Locomotive	9	9⅜	9½	9⅜	+ ⅜
95½	77¼	Am Loco pf (7g)	6	88½	88¼	88¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	8½	Am M & F (.80)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
6⅛	2¼	Am M &Metal	12	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
23	15½	Am Metal (¼e)	2	21⅞	21½	21½	Feb 2
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	3	¾	¼	¾	+ ⅛
46¾	20¾	AP&L $6pf 1⅛k	2	23	23	23	
39	17½	AP&L $5pf .94k	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+1
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	27	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
15⅞	9	Am Roll Mill ¼e	6	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (⅛g)	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Jan 31
10⅝	6	Am Seating (1g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jan 27
45⅝	33⅜	Am Smelt (½e)	16	41¼	40¾	41¼	+ ¼
155	133¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	147	147	147	Feb 2
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	2	33¾	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
28½	15⅜	Am St Fdrs(½e)	15	20⅜	20	20	+ ⅛
11½	8⅛	Am Stores (¼e)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
13½	6¾	Am Stove (1.20)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Feb 2
22½	13	Am Sugar (2e)	2	20	20	20	Feb 2
98	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	Feb 2
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jan 28
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	20	128¼	127¾	128	+ ¼
73½	43⅞	Am Tob (1e)	7	48¼	48	48	+ ¼
74½	43⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	16	48¾	48⅜	48¾	
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	140	140	140	Feb 2
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
29½	23½	Am Viscose(½e)	4	24⅜	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	114½	114½	114½	Feb 2
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
99⅛	64¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ½
8⅜	3⅛	Am Woolen	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
81¼	51	Am Wool pf 12g	2	73¼	73¼	73¼	— ¼
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb 2
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 1¾k	1	46	46	46	Jan 30
30	22½	Anaconda (2½g)	1	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	1	16	16	16	Jan 21
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	2	9	9	9	Jan 21
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 31
33⅜	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	2	34¼	34	34¼	+ ⅜
112⅜	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	4	111	111	111	— ¼
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill prpf 1½k	2	67	66¾	66¾	
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
24⅜	20½	Armstrong C ¼e	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
9⅝	6½	Arnold C (¼e)	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	Jan 26
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	2	4	4	4	Feb 2
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	71	71	71	Jan 23
102½	76	As D 2pf (5½k)	2	83	83	83	Jan 28
35⅛	20	Associates (2a)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	Feb 2
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	19	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ¼
70¼	53⅜	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	2	66¾	66¾	66¾	Feb 2
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	5	25	24½	25	+ ⅜
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	28½	28½	28½	Feb 2
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jan 29
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1)	8	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Jan 31
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (⅓g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
51⅞	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
72¼	61	Atlas Pow(4½g)	1	63½	63½	63½	Jan 31
9¼	6	Atlas Tack(.30g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Feb 2
37⅛	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 16
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		B					
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	8	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	7	4	3⅞	4	
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	5	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
8½	3½	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
13½	7	Barber Asphalt	2	9	9	9	
9⅞	5½	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Feb 2
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall O (.60)	6	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
24⅞	13⅜	Bath Ir W (1¼g)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Feb 2
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19	19	19	Jan 26
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23	23	23	Jan 29
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	104	104	Jan 3
106	103	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	105	105	105	Jan 30
81½	61½	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jan 29
41½	32⅝	Bendix Av (1e)	14	36	35¾	35⅞	— ⅛
20⅜	10½	Benef Ind(1.70g)	2	13½	13½	13½	
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Feb 2
24¾	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	Jan 31
89½	51½	Beth Steel (1½e)	18	64	63½	64	+ ½
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	120	120	120	Jan 31
31⅞	21	Bigelow S (4)	2	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	1	19	19	19	— ¾
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
18⅜	13	Bliss & L (2g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 14
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	6	17½	17⅜	17½	Feb 2
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	1	28	28	28	Feb 2
23⅜	17	Bond Strs (1.60a)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
21⅞	18¼	Borden Co (.30e)	12	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	10	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅜
3½	⅞	Boston & Maine	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	2	27½	27⅜	27⅜	Jan 31
17¼	16½	Brewing Corp	1	16	18	18	Jan 29
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2½g	4	16⅜	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	2	28⅛	28⅛	28½	Jan 29
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	6	38¼	37⅞	38	Jan 30
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	6	½	⅜	⅜	
1	⅝	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
14½	7	Bkly Un Gas	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	35	35	35	Jan 27
23½	11⅝	Bruns-Bal (⅛e)	3	13	13	13	Feb 2
12⅜	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	1	8½	8½	8½	
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	10	6⅝	6½	6⅝	Feb 2
24½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jan 31
35⅝	23½	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25	25	25	
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1½g)	5	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	Feb 2
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	
9⅜	5¾	Burr Ad Ma .15e	9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	3	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	3	6	5¾	6	+ ¾
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	2	20⅜	20½	20½	+ ⅜
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack ¼e	1	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
		C					
24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	2	19	19	19	— ⅛
54½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Jan 29
1½	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	3	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	CampbellW 1.60g	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	6	11⅝	11⅜	11½	Jan 30
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Feb 2
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	2	37	37	37	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅝	Capital Adm A	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 21
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	1	26½	26½	26½	Feb 2
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 28
87¾	43	Case (JI) (7g)	1	65¾	65⅜	65¾	—1¼
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	3	39	39	39	
29¾	18½	Celanese (2)	2	19¾	19⅜	19¾	
10½	5⅜	Celotex (1)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Agu (1½)	4	22½	22	22	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	1	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞	Jan 31
17	4¼	Cent Violetta 1g	3	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
4	2	Century Rib M	2	2½	2½	2½	Jan 26
24⅞	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	7	30¼	30	30	
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	2	2½	2½	2½	Jan 29
21¼	15	Chain Belt (1¼e)	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jan 28
22½	14¾	Champ P&F(1¼e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Jan 30
18	5⅜	Checker Cab	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 21
44⅛	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	7	36	35¾	36	+ ¼
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96	96	96	Jan 30
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	14	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	½	Chi & E Ill	26	1½	1½	1½	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	18	4¼	4	4¼	— ⅛
3	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2½	2½	2½	
11⅛	3⅛	Chi Mail Or (⅛g)	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	Feb 2
8½	5½	Chi Pneu T (1½e)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Jan 30
19½	9½	Chi P ', cv pf (3)	2	39½	39½	39½	Jan 26
44½	37½	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅝
54	49	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 31
⅞	⅞	C R I & P 6% pf	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	¾	¾	¾	Feb 2
⅝	⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jan 29
9¾	8⅛	Chickasha (1)	1	12⅝	12½	12½	Jan 28
14⅜	10⅝	Childs Co	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3	1	Chrysler (6g)	26	48⅜	47½	48⅜	+1
72½	41⅜	City I & F (1.20)	2	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	8	City Stores	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 31
4½	2	Clark Equip 3½g	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	Jan 31
40½	29⅛	Clev Graph B 2g	1	26½	26⅛	26½	Feb 2
33¼	24	Climax M (1.20a)	1	40	40	40	
44½	26⅞	Cluett Peab (3g)	10	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
39⅞	28½	Coca-Cola (5g)	14	70	69	69	—1
106	78	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57¾	57½	57¾	
63¾	60	Colgate-P (1⅝a)	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
16¼	10⅞	Colg-P pf (4¼)	5	104½	104½	104½	Jan 30
106	100¾	Collin St & A (3g)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
30⅛	11	Col Fuel & I (2a)	3	17¾	17½	17¾	+1⅛
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	2	12	11⅞	12	
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	1	12	12	12	
47⅛	1	Col G & E (.10g)	12	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
82½	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	7	51	51	51	— ¼
7⅞	4¼	Columb Pict	2	6½	6½	6½	Feb 2
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26⅛	26¼	26½	Jan 26
83	64	Col Carb (4.70g)	3	72	71¼	72	Jan 29
31	16½	Comi Credit (3)	7	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	98½	98½	98½	+1
37⅞	19⅛	Coml Inv Tr (3)	13	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅜
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	2	102¼	102¼	102¼	Jan 31
11⅞	7½	Coml Solv (.55g)	11	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	16	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅝	39½	Com&Sou pf (3)	7	42	41½	41½	+ ¾
30½	20	Com Edis (1.80)	13	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅜
4	2¼	Conde Nast .40e	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
18¾	13¼	Congoleum (1a)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	18¼	Cons Airc (4g)	14	18⅜	18	18	
15⅞	9¼	Consol Cig(1½g)	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jan 31
8⅛	4⅞	Cons Cop (⅜g)	15	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
23⅜	11¾	Cons Ed (1.60)	58	13¾	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
107⅜	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	7	89	89	89	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Cons Film Ind	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Feb 2
11	7	Cons Film pf(1g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jan 31
3½	1¼	Cons Laundries	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 30
6½	5	Consol Oil (⅓)	65	6⅛	6	6	
9¾	¾	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	3	5	5	5	
14	4	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	Jan 31
106⅝	93	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	Jan 16
16½	11	Container (¼e)	4	12⅞	12¾	12¾	
5¼	2¼	Cont Baking	19	3	3	3	+ ⅛
111⅜	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅜	111⅞	111⅜	Dec 29
109¾	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	102½	102½	102½	Feb 2
40½	21⅞	Cont Can (2)	7	26	25¾	26	
10	6⅜	Cont Diam F (1)	4	8	8	8	+ ⅛
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	38¾	38½	38½	— ⅜
41⅜	2⅜	Cont Mot (.10g)	5	3½	3⅛	3½	
27⅛	17⅜	Cont Oil Del ¼e	10	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅜
23½	15½	Cont Steel (2½g)	2	18¼	18	18	
18⅞	9⅝	Cop'weld S (.80)	2	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
56¾	48	Cop'weld pf

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
9 4s 54-44	108.22	108.20	108.20
1 3½s 49-46 reg	108.6	108.6	108.6
5 2½s 48	106.20	106.20	106.20
10 2s 55-51 Dec	100.20	100.20	100.20
1 2s 54-52	104.5	104.5	104.5
1 2½s 60-55	109.12	109.12	109.12
10 2½s 72-67	100.21	100.19	100.19

New York City Bonds

35 3s 80	102⅜	102	102⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 AbitibiP&P 5s 53 st	56½	56	56
3 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	89¾	89¾	89¾
6 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	76½	76½	76½
11 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	57¼	57	57¼
1 Allied Stra 1¼s 54	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	106¼	106¼	106¼
11 Am & For P 5s 2030	69	68¼	68¼
12 AmIGChem5½s 49	102¼	102	102¼
3 Am T&T 3½s 61	107	107	107
8 Am T&T 3s 56	108	107¾	107¾
7 Arm Del 4s 55	105	105	105
22 AT&SF 4s 95	109	108¾	109
5 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	89	88⅞	89
4 Atl & Birm 4s 33	19½	19½	19½
5 AC Line 1st 4s 52	83¼	82½	82½
1 AC Line clt 4s 52	72¾	72¾	72¾
8 AC Line 4½s 64	65⅝	65¼	65½
9 AC Line 5s 45	97⅞	97¼	97½
1 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
11 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	64	64	64
25 B&O 95 st A	38¼	38	38⅛
9 B&O 95 st C	42¼	42¼	42¼
35 B&O 2000 st D	38	37⅞	38
2 B&O 96 st F	38	38	38
38 B&O cv 60 st	38	37⅝	37⅞
67 B&O 4s 48	61¼	61	61¼
6 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	53	52⅞	53
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	56	56	56
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103½	103½	103½
37 Boston&Me 4½s 70	42⅞	42¼	42½
4 Boston&Me 4s 60	75	75	75
3 Bos&NY Air L 4s 55	17¾	17⅜	17¾
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	107	107	107
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	87	87	87
9 Buf C R&No 5s 34	6¼	6¼	6¼
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	82½	82½	82½
8 Can Pac 4s perp	65½	65¼	65¼
1 Cato C&I 4s 65	106¼	106¼	106¼
8 Cen Pac 5s 60	56⅜	56¼	56⅜
12 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76⅞	76	76
2 Cen Pac 1shru 5h L 4s 54	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜
5 Cen R R N J 5s 87	16½	16½	16½
2 Can RR NJ 5s 87 reg	15½	15½	15½
1 Cen R R N J 4s 87	15¾	15¾	15¾
191 Certain-td 5½s 48	86	85¾	86
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
9 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	101⅛	101⅛	101⅜
16 Vhi & Alton 3s 49	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
3 CB&Q 4½s 77	71¼	71	71
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜
1 CB&Q 1¾s ILl 49	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
8 Chi & E Ill inc 97	29¾	29½	29¾
14 ChiGtW inc 4½s 2038	42	41½	41½
3 ChiGtWest 4s 88	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
5 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	67½	67½	67½
20 Chi I & L 6s 66	8½	8¼	8½
8 Chi I & L 5s 66	8¼	8¼	8¼
39 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛
36 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
5 CM&SP 4½s 89C	48¼	48¼	48¼
19 CM&SP 4½s 89F	46¾	46½	46¾
121 CM&SP gen 4s 89	45¼	45	45¼
3 ChiN&NW 6½s 36	32	32	32
9 ChiN&NW gn 5s 87	28⅞	28½	28¾
5 Chi & NW 4½s 87	28	28	28
1 Chi & NW cv 4¾s 49	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
16 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	16⅝	16½	16½
10 Chi & NW 4s 87	27½	27½	27½
6 Chi & NW 4s 87	27¼	27	27
20 CRI & P 4½s 52A	13⅜	13¼	13¼
2 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	23¼	23¼	23¼
228 CRI & P 4s 88	22⅝	22½	22⅝
22 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	12⅝	12½	12¼
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107½	107½	107½
17 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	95½	95⅛	95½
1 Choc Okl & G 5s 52	20¾	20¾	20¾
27 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
3 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
12 CCC & St L 4½s 77	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛
1 CCC & St L gen 4s 93	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
16 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	82½	82¼	82¼
2 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	82	82	82
2 Clev Un Term 5s 73	71	71	71
1 Col & So 4½s 80	20	20	20
2 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	100¼	100¼	100¼
23 Columbia G 5s 52 May	100¼	100¼	100¼
13 Columbia G 5s 1961	100⅜	100¼	100¼
3 Con Edis 3½s 58	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Con Rys 4s 54	27¾	27¾	27¾
8 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108½	108¼	108½
13 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	108¼	108	108¼
1 CubaNoRy 5½s 42 rct	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 Cuba RR 6s 46 Rct	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 Cuba RR 5½s 42	32	32	32
44 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	60¼	60	60
9 D & R G 4s 36	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
2 D & R G West 5s 55	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 D & R G West 5s 78	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 Det Ed 3s 70	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Duluth SS&A 5s 37	19¼	19¼	19¼
6 El Paso & SW 5s 65	63¼	63¼	63¼
88 Erie 4½s 2015	55⅞	54⅜	55¼
89 Erie 4s 96	89	88¾	88¾
1 Firestone T&R 3s 61	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
19 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	63¼	63¼	63¼
11 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97¾	97¾	97¾
12 Goodrich 4½s 56	98½	98¾	98½
5 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	86⅜	86¼	86⅜
6 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	106¾	106⅝	106¾
18 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99	98⅝	99
4 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96⅞	96¾	96¾
4 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	77¼	77¼	77¼
5 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	71	70	70
4 Hocky V 4½s 99	125	125	125
1 Hoe Co cv mtg 4s	100½	100½	100½
1 Housatonic 5s 37	76½	76½	76½
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	38	38	38
40 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44	43¾	44
7 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
5 Ill Cen 4s 52	47½	47½	47½
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44¼	44¼	44¼
23 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45	45	45
2 Ill Cen 5s 53	54½	53⅜	53⅜
5 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	46¼	44⅞	45¼
24 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	47	46⅝	46¾
28 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 53	43½	43	43
10 Inland Stl 3s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3 Nnt Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	14	7	14
2 Int Gt Nor 5s 86B	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	23⅜	23½	23⅝
1 Int Paper 6s 55	105½	105½	105½
5 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	90	90	90
3 Int T&T 4½s 52	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Int T&T 5s 55	45	45	45

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Jones&LaughSt4½s61	96	96	96
2 K C South 5s 50	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
2 K C South 3s 50	62⅞	62½	62⅞
8 K C Term 4s 60	106⅝	106⅝	106⅞
1 Ky Ind T 4½s 61	42½	42½	42½
2 Lac Gas 5s 42A	74	74	74
8 Lac Gas 5½s 53	74½	74	74
2 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	74	74	74
2 Lac Gas 5s 42	94	94	94
5 L E & West 3s 47	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜
2 Leh & N Y 4 45	76½	76½	76½
5 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	82⅝	82½	82⅝
9 Lehigh Val 5s 2004 st	38¼	38¼	38¼
9 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35	34¾	34¾
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003	32	32	32
40 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32½	32⅜	32½
4 Leh Val 4s 2003	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97½	97½	97½
3 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	83⅜	83	83
5 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104½	104	104
46 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97⅛	97	97
1 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
3 L&N Fadd&Nash 4s 46	106	106	106
3 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s 52	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
2 Maine Cen 4s 45	85	85	85
4 Manati Sug 4s 57	52¾	52¼	52½
3 McKess&Rob 3½s 56	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106	106	106
5 MidSparta&NW 4s 47	24¼	24¼	24¼
45 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	12	12	12
16 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
18 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	30	29¾	29¾
24 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	10⅞	10¾	10¾
21 M-K-T 4½s 78	26	25⅝	25⅝
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	36¾	36½	36¾
8 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	24½	24	24
6 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
55 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	26½	26	26
5 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
7 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	27	26¾	26⅝
41 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3½	3⅜	3⅜
2 MonWPaPubSv 6s 65	112¾	112	112
1 Mont Pow 3⅝s 66	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Mor & Essex 5s 55	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
37 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	37½	37½	37½
5 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40¾	40¾	40¾
3 NashCha&StL 4s 78	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 N Eng RR 4s 45	64	64	64
50 N Eng Tel 5s 52	120½	120½	120½
4 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	75¾	75¾	75¾
3 N Orl Term 4s 53	74⅞	74¾	74⅞
5 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	43½	43½	43½
2 NY&Greenwd L 5s 46	63	63	63
4 NY & Putnam 4s 93	47¾	47¾	47¾
43 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57⅛	56⅝	57⅛
36 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51⅞	51½	51⅝
36 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51⅞	51½	51⅝
2 NYC cn 4s 98	55⅝	56⅜	56⅝
7 NYC 3¾s 46	95½	95½	95½
29 NYC cv 3¾s 52	96⅝	96¼	96⅜
24 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	79¼	79	79¼
62 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	66¾	65⅞	66⅛
5 N Y Ch & StL 3½s 47	89⅛	88½	89⅛
5 N Y Connect 3½s 65	99½	99½	99½
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	81	81	81
10 NY G El H&P 5s 48	118½	118½	118½
4 NY G El H&P 4s 49	113½	113½	113½
3 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	56½	56	56½
13 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	33¾	33⅜	33¾
7 NYNH&H cv 6s 40	48⅝	48½	48⅝
16 NYNH&H 4½s 67	31¾	31½	31¾
2 NYNH&H 4s 55	28¾	28¾	28¾
3 NYNH&H 4s 75	7¾	7¾	7¾
6 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	5¼	5¼	5¼
3 Nic Con Gas 4s 63	4	3⅞	4
5 NilSparta&NW 4s 47	26½	26	26
12 Nor Am Co 4s 59	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
22 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67½	66¾	66¾
6 Nor Pac 4s 97	74½	74	74
24 or Pac 3s 2047	43¼	43	43⅛
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
16 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	7	6⅞	7
3 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107½	107½	107½
4 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109	109	109
1 Okl.homa F&E 3¾s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Ont Pw N Fall 5½ 43	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	104½	104½	104½
2 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
1 Pac Gas&El 3½s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
8 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
13 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	111½	111½	111½
1 Pacific Coast 5s 37	102	102	102
26 Para Pict 4s 56	99½	99¼	99½
1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s 77	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	107¼	107¼	107¼
11 Pere RR cn 4½s 60	121½	121½	121½
22 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	92¼	92⅛	92¼
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	100¼	100	100
1 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Pen RR 3½s 52	88	88	88
6 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60½	60¼	60½
4 PhilBal&W 4½s 81 D	108½	108½	108½
12 Phila Co 4½s 61	104	103⅞	104
3 Phil Elec 3⅛s 67	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
4 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	26	25⅞	26
10 Phillips Pet 2¼s 51	102	102	102
2 PCC & St L 4½s 77	102	102	102
6 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 C	64	63¾	63¾
10 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	102	102	102
2 PCC & St L 4½s 77	102	102	102
1 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	109½	109½	109½
2 Readg 4½s 97 A	81½	81½	81½
9 Rem Rand 3½s 56	99¾	99¾	99¾
8 Republic Steel 4½s 61	103¾	103¾	103⅝
2 Republic Steel 4½s 56	103¼	103¾	103⅜
7 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	46½	46½	46½
32 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	19⅜	18⅞	19
6 StLIM&S4sR&G 36	71¼	71¼	71¼
4 StLPub Svc 5s 59	86½	86¼	86½
4 St L S F 5s 50 B	14¼	14¼	14¼
7 St L S F 4½s 78	14¾	14¼	14¼
31 StLSF4½s 78ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
4 St L S F 4s 50 A	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 StL S F 4s 50A ct	13	13	13
6 St L SW 5s 52	41	41	41
2 St L SW rfg 5s 90	22	22	22
4 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100	100	100
78 Seab A L cn 6s 45	9 ⅛	9	9
3 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
43 Sea A L 4s 50 st	15	14⅞	14⅞
12 Sea Air rfg 4s 59	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1 Shell Un 2½s 54	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
3 Simmons cv 4s 52	103	103	103
10 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105¼	105	105
2 So Col Pow 6s 47	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52¾	52½	52½
1 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52¼	52	52¼
44 So Pac 4½s 69	52½	52¼	52½
30 So Pac rfg 4s 55	67⅞	67	67
41 So Pac cn 4s 49	60	59¾	59¾
12 So Pac 3¾s 46	84	84	84
16 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	53¾	53⅛	53½
6 South Ry 6½s 56	90¾	90¾	90¾
11 South Ry gen 6s 56	86	85⅝	86
5 South Ry cn 5s 94	90¾	90¾	90¾
15 South Ry gen 4s 56	68⅝	65¼	66¼
2 South Gy Mem 5s 96	82	82	82
1 SW Bell Tel 3½s 64	106	106	106

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8⅜	10⅜
American Barge Line Co	10¾	12¼
American Hardware Co	20	22
American Manufacturing	19	22
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3	4
†Amoskeag Company	19	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	70	75
Appleton Company	27¾	30½
Appleton Company 7 pf	106	..
Applied Arts Corp	2½	3⅜
Arlington Mills	43	46
Arnold Print Works	8½	9¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22	24
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	2
Autmoobile Banking $1.50 pf	12½	14½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20¼	22¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	105	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	9⅝	10⅝
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	56	61
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	100½	..
Boston Wharf Company	13¾	15¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	29¼	31¾
Botany Worsted Mills pf	5	8½
Brinks Inc	70	74
Crown Co	1.70	2.20
Brown Co pf	27¾	30½
Campbell A S Co Inc	3¼	4¼
Central Railway Signal A	40	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	29½	32½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅝	16⅝
Wewey&Almy Chemical Co	24½	26½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	25	27½
Draper Corporation	65	68½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16½	18½
Eastern Sorporation	5⅜	6¾
Eastern Corporation pf	18¾	20¾
Exolon Co	10	11½
Family Loan Society Inc.	12½	14¼
Family Loan Society pf A	20	22
Franklin Process	27½	30½
Fruit of the Loom	10	11½
General Fire Extinguisher	14¾	16¾
General Machinery	29	32
Giddings&Lewis Mach Tool	11¾	12¾
Goodall Worsted Company	14	17
Graton&Knight Co	6	8
Graton&Knight 4½ % 7 pf	61¾	74½
Graton & Knight 6 pr pf	25½	28½
Great Northern Paper Co	35	37½
Greenfield Tap&Die $6 pf	54	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	15	19
Harrington&Richardson	3¾	4½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	6⅝	8½
Weywood-Wakefield Co pf B	10¾	12¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17¼	18¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23½	24½
Hooker Electro Chem	23¾	25¾
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	44½	46½
International Machine Tool	10	11½
Keith George E Co	9	10½
Kendall Company	7¾	8¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	15⅝	17⅝
Landers Frary & Clark	22	25
Lawrence Portland Cement	13	15
Lincoln Stores Inc	21	23
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	88½	93½
Marathon Paper Mills	31¾	33¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	48	53
Merck & Co	30	32
Merrimack Manufacturing	20	..
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	76	..
Millers Falls Company	10	13
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	5⅜	6
Nashawenna Mills	16¾	18¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	57	62
Nashua Manufacturing Co	18	19½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	50	53½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	16¾	18¼
National Chemical & Mfg	6¼	7¾
National Shirt Shops	5½	6½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	48	51
Newmarket Manufac Co	40	43
Nicholson File Company	35	38
Nonquitt Mills	26	29
Ohio Finance	12½	13⅝
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	35¾	38¾
Parker Appliance	14	16
Plymouth Cordage Company	100½	105½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	18	..
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5 pf	88½	..
Quisset Mill	47	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3½	3⅞
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	18¼	20½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	20	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	45	..
Sanford Mills	23	27
Submarine Signal Co	24	27
Tampax Inc	3	3⅝
Triumph Explosive Inc	3⅜	4⅜
Union Premier Food Strs pf	40	43
United Elastic Corp	7¾	8¾
U S Envelope Company	38¾	42¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	101	106
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	36¼	38¾
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	81	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	85	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	17	19
Warner & Swasey Co	18½	19⅞
West Point Manufacturing	35¾	38

* Ex-dividend.
† Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	105½	109½
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	86	90
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	90½	94½
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	66½	70
Central Hudson G&E $3 pf	105	110
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	100½	104½
General Water G&E $3 pf	34	37
Jamaica Water Supply	22½	25½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104	108
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	93½	97½
Kansas P&Lt 4½s pf	97¼	101
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	95	99
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	108	111
New Roch Water pf	6¼	..
No States Power Del 5 pf	108	112
No States Power Del 6 pf	50½	54½
No States Power Del 7 pf	55	59
Ohio Power 4½s pf	106⅝	110
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	101	105
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	108	111
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	88½	89½
Penn Power & Lt $7 pf	102	105
Public Service Ind	9½	11
Public Service Ind 5 pf	90	93
Public Service Okla $ pf	101¾	105
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	82¾	87
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	92¾	97
San Diego Gas & Electric	15½	17½
Savannah Elec & Power 6 pf	90	..
Sierra Pacific Power Co	16½	18¼
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114	..
Tampa Electric Co	18⅜	19½
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	94½	98½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	90	94
Washington Ry & Elec units	9⅜	10⅞

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17	19
Bangor Hydro-Electric 6 pf	111½	..
Bangor Hydro-Electric 7 pf	135	140
Beverly Gas & Electric	42	46
Brockton Gas Light	37	43
Central Main Power 6 pf	94½	98½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	104	108
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	98	..
Conn Light & Power	29¼	31¾
Cumb County Pwr & Lt 6 pf	113	117
Eastern Utilities Asso	18½	20½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	19	21¾
Fall River Gas Works	15½	18
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	33½	36½
Green Mountain Power pf	53	57
Hartford Electric Light	49¼	52¼
Haverhill Electric	28	32
Haverhill Gas Light	9¼	11¼
Holyoke Water Power	13¾	15¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	30	34
Lowell Electric Light	41	44
Lynn Gas & Electric	67	72
Mass Power & Light pf	11⅜	12⅞
Mass Utilities Asso pf	23¾	25¾
Narragansett Elec pf	51	54
NE Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	13½	15½
NE Power Assn 6 pf	26	28½
NE Public Serv $7 pr ln	63	67
NE Public Serv $6 pr ln	60	64
NE Public Serv $7 pf	10¾	12¼
NE Public Serv $6 of	10½	12
Newport Electric	20	22
Providence Gas	7⅞	8⅞
Pub Serv of NH $6 pf	102	106
RI Pub Serv pf	29½	31½
Rockland Light & Power	5½	6½
Springfield Gas Light	12¾	14
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	103	..
Western Mass Companies	20¼	22½

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	14¼	15½
Bank of New York (14)	308	318
Bankers Trust (2)	42½	44½
Brooklyn Trust (4)	60½	62½
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	75¾	78
Chase National (1.40)	25⅞	26⅞
Chemical Bk&Tr

Molasses Needed for Munitions Affects Home Sugar Supplies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—Stressing the vital inter-relation of sugar and munitions-making, Fortune Magazine declared that every time a 16-inch gun fires, a fifth of an acre of sugar cane is consumed in the form of ethyl alcohol, whose major source is sugar molasses.

While the answer to how severely sugar will be rationed depends on how much sugar can be imported from Hawaii and how much must be exported to meet the needs of Britain and Soviet Russia, a third heavy factor is how much sugar is surrendered to molasses production, Fortune said in its February issue, released Feb. 2.

"What the war means in terms of the demand for molasses no one will say, because it is a military secret," Fortune continued. "But, proportionately, the increase will be many times that for edible sugar. Some idea can be had from the fact that altogether in 1940 our imports of high-test molasses from Cuba were 108,000,000 gallons, whereas in the first six months of 1941 imports jumped to 118,000,000 gallons. It is these high-test imports that help to determine the size of the probable impending sugar shortage.

High Sugar Content

"High test molasses is made directly from the cane. Its high sugar content—78 per cent—makes a gallon of it go half again as far in making alcohol than ordinary blackstrap molasses, which is a by-product of sugar refining. Obviously, the supply of high test can be increased only by cutting down the supply of edible sugar."

Giving its own estimate of the effect of the sugar shortage on the average American consumer, Fortune placed the shortage at 15 pounds per capita. Subtracted from normal consumption of 100 pounds, this still left 85 pounds for each consumer per year, or 12 pounds more than during the last war, it added.

Estimating that Germany, Italy, and Japan were little worse off now from the standpoint of sugar supplies than before the war, Fortune warned the strategists of economic warfare not to count on a lack of sugar and molasses to beat the Axis. Continental Europe in 1939-'40 had a deficit of only 200,000 tons of edible sugar, it said, and was self-sufficient in industrial alcohol, made from potatoes and grains and some beets. Japan produced nearly enough sugar in Formosa for her requirements, while her reserves in industrial alcohol are unknown, it added.

Areas of Supply

Turning to the "simple arithmetic" of America's sugar shortage, Fortune said:

"The estimated 1942 demand for sugar at 100 pounds per capita in the United States is 7,090,000 tons (raw). From the continental United States we may get 3,150,000 tons, leaving a deficit of 3,940,000 tons to be supplied from offshore areas.

"From the Caribbean area we may get 1,100,000 tons from Puerto Rico, 8,000 from the Virgin Islands, and an estimated 4,000,000 tons from Cuba. So a substantial surplus from the Caribbean looks safe. But out of Cuba's crop must come 1,200,000 tons in high-test molasses (for alcohol), 560,000 tons for British requirements (based on last year's demand), local consumption of 224,000 tons, and 75,000 tons for non-U. S. markets, a total of 2,059,999 tons.

"So instead of getting 5,108,000 tons from the Caribbean, the figure will be only about 3,049,000 tons of edible sugar, 891,000 tons short of our needs. Hawaii used to send us 900,000 tons. We may be able to get only half of it, or we may get all of it. From the Philippines, which have been sending us about the same amount, we will probably get none."

U. S. Forces Proved Superior But Tokyo Retains Initiative

Continued from Page 1

sula which they held two or more weeks ago. What is more, General MacArthur has reported that "extremely heavy" Japanese casualties have been inflicted at the cost of only "relatively light" losses among the defenders.

Artillery Superiority

In the only artillery duel to date between American and Japanese guns, batteries and positions were pulverized and extensive damage wrought among Japanese columns and supply depots. In this duel, American cannons outshot the enemy, while American gunners apparently were far more efficient. The Japanese artillery set-back was so severe that General MacArthur has not reported a resumption of this activity, indicating that the Japanese have withdrawn their guns out of range.

The latest Army communique declared that Tokyo has now thrown its best troops and has used new tactics against the MacArthur lines with no avail. Practically every Japanese maneuver on Bataan has beet met and nullified by the general, who is performing military wizardry with his handful of troops.

3. The exploits of individual American heroes, headed by those of Capt. Colin Kelly in sinking the Japanese battleship Haruna and of the two Navy officers who drove their motor torpedo boats into Subic Bay to sink enemy merchantmen, are ample proof that the United States soldier or sailor is fired and sustained by an enthusiasm and bravery no whit inferior to the vaunted fanaticism of the Japanese.

Job in Macassar Strait

4. Complementing the work done by Flying Fortresses in wreaking havoc among the transports and warships in the huge Japanese convoy moving through Macassar Strait last week, destroyers and submarines of the United States Asiatic Fleet also torpedoed and shelled enemy craft in a number of successful operations. Although the convoy had heavy warship protection, there is no indication that these ships scored even a single hit against the American craft sent against them.

5. The lethal determination and efficiency with which the Marine detachments on Wake and Midway Islands defended themselves and sank or damaged nine or ten enemy ships. It is the opinion of some naval and military tacticians here that, in view of the fact that Guam and the Philippines are no longer able to serve as American air bases, the Japanese paid a heavier price for Wake Island than it was worth. This is certainly true of their unsuccessful attack upon Midway.

Added together, these incidents from a pattern of efficiency, tenacity and downright courage which give promise of an ultimate upswing in American fortune throughout the Far East, in the opinion of qualified observers here.

Wreckers Trail Last Car Down Auto Assembly Line

Continued from Page 1

tories. It took Ford a year and a half, it is recalled, to convert from Model T to Model A. Now the whole industry is doing something immensely more complicated all at once, and trying to telescope it into a fraction of the time.

Poignant drama is being enacted. Mass production is like a poem. It is a poem of balance and rhythm. Instead of being the work of one man, mass production is the poem of a whole city, of a nation. It required preliminary years of planning, and a nicety of expression that went down into a split thousandth of an inch; it meant complete interchangeability of parts; it meant shipment of parts from plants across the continent and then streams of tributary assembly lines flowing at exactly the right second into the main assembly line where crews of men, as perfectly trained as circus performers, put part after part, on the moving thing until the shiny whole chugged off the line, one car a minute, to take Henry Jones and his family into the realm of heart's desire. That was the poem. And that poem of balance and planning and infinite detail, of genius and heartbreak and lifetime toil in which inarticulate men found self-expression is being ripped out with crowbars and steel cables and tractors in Detroit.

All War Work Now

The automobile industry summoned a party of newspapermen to see this spectacle at Detroit, and find out for themselves what is taking place. The automobile industry has done no mean job already in the past year in war work, but that was on a side-line basis. Now war work becomes the main tent.

"The final car came off last week," said F. J. Lamborn, Vice-President in charge of the Dodge plant. "I wouldn't have supposed it would be so affecting. Boy—it was like seeing your best friend off to the Army."

Men stood around and slapped the car. They broke from the assembly lines as it went past them, and followed it. They wanted to touch it. They put down tools that wouldn't be used any more. At some plants photographs were taken. At others, the work just quit and men didn't know what to say.

It is estimated that there are about 300,000 workers idle now in Detroit. The number will increase before it gets better, probably. The Government proposes to give them a boost in unemployment compensation to carry them through the winter. But it won't last long. That is the one certainty in the situation.

Sky Is the Limit

More men are going to be employed than were ever laid off. The Government has given contracts to the Detroit industry that are so big as to be almost incomprehensible. Of course there are figures, and letters of intent, and ciphers and dollar signs and contract totals. But that really isn't the situation. The situation is that the sky's the limit. That shows itself in conversation after conversation. The military juggernaut that is starting to roll out on streamline, ball-bearing treads in Detroit will tax the ultimate power of the world's greatest industrial nation to produce. E. C. Wilson of General Motors, Charles F. Sorensen of Ford, B. E. Hutchinson, Vice-President of Chrysler, say that the limiting factor probably will be only shortage of raw material and maybe labor. The story of what is being done, and what is being planned builds up part by part like an assembly line and the juggernaut that rolls off will be the most irresistible thing ever fashioned by the hand of man.

The huge Chrysler tank arsenal started production less than a year after ground was broken; it is now producing twice the number of tanks that officials last August hoped for and estimated at the present time, and plans are under way to double this production.

The huge Ford-built Pratt & Whitney engine factory is "ahead of schedule on everything," Mr. Sorensen says, and the Government has increased its original order by 600 per cent.

The Ford Willow Run bomber plant will employ 60,000 to 80,000 workers just by itself and will be in production in May, though ground was broken only last March. Compare that with the fact that Ford only employed about 80,000 men at the vast River Rouge plant in peace times, which was the greatest integrated industry on earth. And the River Rouge plant is going on just the same, making war goods instead of Fords, while the Willow Run plant specializes in bombers.

Or take the record of Bofors guns or the Swiss antidive-bomber gun, being built at the Oakland plant of General Motors. Or take what Studebaker or Hudson or dozens of others are doing. They are setting new records every day, though censorship prevents the use of figures.

The Chrysler Company has contracts calling for annual production of war goods three times the dollar value of its average automobile output taken over the past five years.

Oily workers are patting the last passenger car good-by. Detroit has gone over to war production for the duration, and only the sky is the limit.

Libya

Continued from Page 1

sure. In both Iberian Capitals, however, the situation remains the same: impressed by the fact that the "invincible" German armies are being beaten back in Russia, Spanish and Portuguese leaders are trying hard to stay on the fence until they see more clearly which side is going to win.

Whole Alliance at Stake

Thus all indications point to the probability of a co-ordinate Axis attempt before long to counterbalance the Russian reverses by achieving new and sensational successes in the Mediterranean area. It is this that lends special gravity to the constitutional crisis in Egypt.

For the whole question of Britain's alliance with Egypt is indirectly at stake in the present political storm. The resignation of Sirry Pasha arose out of his Government's action in breaking off diplomatic relations with Vichy early in January. The King protested that this decision to close the Vichy Embassy in Cairo was taken without consulting him and he claimed the royal prerogative had thereby been infringed. Acting apparently on the advice of anti-British counsellors inside the palace, King Farouk finally demanded the resignation of Foreign Minister Salim Pasha Samy. Sirry Pasha refused to sacrifice his Foreign Minister and eventually had to resign.

On the surface the squabble appears relatively unimportant. But there is ample evidence of deep-seated palace intrigues aimed at undermining the position of Premier Sirry Pasha. The possibility that this is a thinly veiled blow at Britain's own position in Egypt cannot be ruled out.

Press comments here speak only of the crucial political conflict in Egypt which might well develop into a showdown between the King and the Constitution, and in some quarters there is even a demand for the British Government to take action if necessary to forestall any situation that would play into the hands of the Axis.

Italian influence has long been active in palace circles in Egypt and the timing of the present crisis to coincide with the Mediterranean developments mentioned above leads many observers in London to conclude that the hand of the Axis isn't hard to find in Egyptian political events. The course of the crisis in Cairo is therefore being followed with the closest attention here.

Possible Breach

LONDON, Feb. 3 (AP)—Intimations of a possible breach between the British Government and King Farouk of Egypt, with the suggestion that his "loyalty to the alliance is by no means above suspicion"—appeared in the British press today as a result of the resignation of Prime Minister Hussein Sirry Pasha's Cabinet in Cairo.

The Daily Herald's diplomatic correspondent said "ever since his accession King Farouk, who is only 22, has been arrogant and domineering in his dealing with successive ministries. He's shown no sense of the duties of a constitutional King. . . .

"Should things come to a real showdown between the King and the Constitution, the attitude of the British Government must necessarily be to support constitutionalism against any attempt at autocratic government—especially by a King whose loyalty to the alliance is by no means above sunspicion."

Dispatches from Cairo said the Cabinet, organized Nov. 25, 1940, at the passing of former Prime Minister Hassan Sabry Pasha, resigned as the aftermath of student demonstrations against it.

But Vernon Bartlett, a member of Parliament and columnist, declared in the News Chronicle that the news "frankly is unwelcome in London where Sirry Pasha's services had been greatly appreciated," and he added that the King "took offense" because he wasn't consulted when Egypt broke off relations with Vichy France.

"It may be remembered," Mr. Bartlett continued, "that some of King Farouk's friends and advisers were very reluctant to break off relations with Italy after Mussolini had gone to war against us in 1940. They appear now to have used similar Egyptian action against Vichy France, as an excuse for forcing a dangerous dispute between King and Government."

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"Tell Him He Is Good"

(American Business)

In the debut of Dimitri Mitropoulos as guest conductor of the famed Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, everything went perfectly with the exception of the French horn, which seemed to go sour in an important passage.

On the following day Tchaikovsky's passionate Fifth Symphony in E Minor with its famed solo for the French horn was programed. The Orchestra's business manager went to Mitropoulos and suggested that he speak to the horn player and tell him to pull himself together. Mitropoulos declined to mention the matter to the horn player.

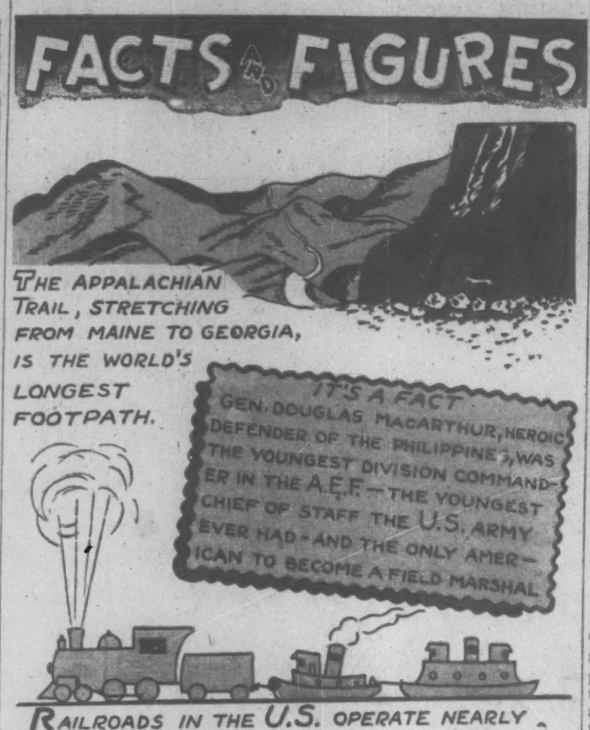
Next day, in the intermission just before the tempestuous Fifth Symphony was to be played the excited business manager sought out Mitropoulos once more and said, "Again I ask you to speak to the horn player."

"No, I will not speak to him," said Mitropoulos. "The man has been frightened by other guest conductors. Tell him I say he is good, but to have more courage when he reaches the solo in the Fifth Symphony."

The business manager hurriedly took the encouraging message to the horn player who probably was shivering in his shoes. Soon the orchestra was assembling for the difficult symphony. Mitropoulos uses no baton, but with his two hands seems literally to pull previously unfound musical ability out of every member of the famous orchestra. With an eloquence of almost unbearable intensity, as one listener put it, the orchestra rendered the first passage. The horn solo comes in the second passage, and when it was reached, the French-horn player who had faltered the day before, gave a smooth, expressive performance of the famed solo, and the audience was breathless in admiration.

Came the third and fourth passages, and then a storm of applause which shook the vast Northrop Auditorium, scene of many a brilliant performance of this top rank orchestra. The audience refused to stop applauding until Fred Fox, the horn player, was called to take a bow with Mitropoulos, the guest conductor. For a French-horn player to be accorded a bow in any orchestra is unusual; with one of the skill of the Minneapolis ensemble it is almost a musical revolution.

"Tell him he is good—but to have more courage"—what a tremendously better way than pride-crushing criticism. No wonder Dimitri Mitropoulos is the talk of the musical world.


FACTS AND FIGURES
THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL, STRETCHING FROM MAINE TO GEORGIA, IS THE WORLD'S LONGEST FOOTPATH.
IT'S A FACT
GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, HEROIC DEFENDER OF THE PHILIPPINES, WAS THE YOUNGEST DIVISION COMMANDER IN THE A.E.F.—THE YOUNGEST CHIEF OF STAFF THE U.S. ARMY EVER HAD—AND THE ONLY AMERICAN TO BECOME A FIELD MARSHAL.
RAILROADS IN THE U.S. OPERATE NEARLY 2,000 TUGBOATS, FERRIES, CAR-FLOATS AND OTHER FLOATING EQUIPMENT.
K. PARRIS

General MacArthur was Field Marshal of the Philippine Army in 1936

Daily Quotation

THEN welcome each rebuff
That turns earth's smoothness rough,
Each sting that bids nor sit nor stand
but go!—ROBERT BROWNING.

In Lighter Vein

Reasonable Enough

Freddie: "Papa, what's an average?"

Father (hesitatingly): "Well, er—my son, what do you think it is?"

Freddie: "I guess it's the bottom of a hen's nest."

Father: "Great Scott! What do you mean?"

Freddie: "Well, every time I read about a wonderful hen, it says she laid so many eggs on an average."—Wall Street Journal.

Finally Succeeded

He arrived late at the golf club.

"It was really a toss-up whether I should come here or go to the office," he explained. Then he added thoughtfully, "I had to toss up 15 times."—Grit.

Identified

During a shortage of flashlights an orderly officer was doing the rounds of the camp one dark night.

He approached one sentry and flashed his light on him, but received no challenge.

"Why didn't you challenge me, sentry?" he demanded curtly.

"Well, sir, I recognized you," was the reply.

"How on earth could you recognize me on such a dark night?"

"I heard the orderly sergeant tell the orderly corporal there was only one battery in the camp and the orderly officer had pinched it."—Answers.

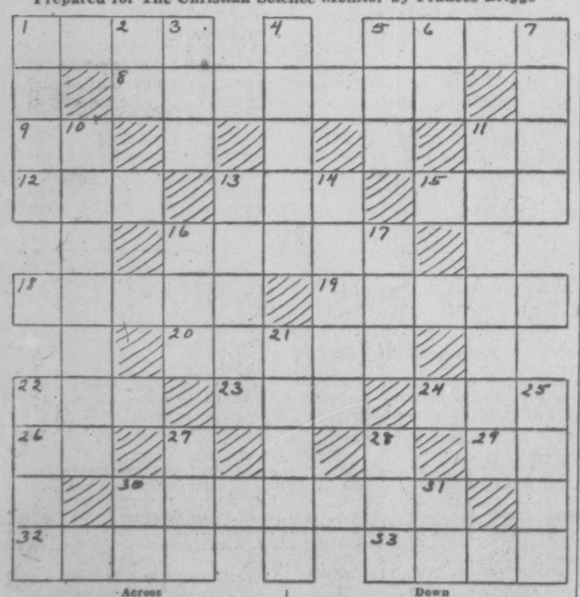
Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Another inquiring reporter has asked, "What would you do if you were given $1,000,000?" and received many replies. And the income-tax collector, he laughs like anything.

Detroit News: Daylight saving sets in promptly Feb. 9, when the little ones in these parts will hustle off in the morning to night school.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What Quaker boy of Pennsylvania became a noted artist?
5—What was first name of author of "The Barefoot Boy"?
6—Who is Prospero's servant in "The Tempest"?
9—Symbol for natrium is what?
11—What suffix signifies "pertaining to"?
12—What is a fowling piece?
13—Singular.
15—What is an ox of Tibet?
16—What is a strip of leather fastened to sole of a shoe to give firm grip?
18—What is name of an African mountain chain?
19—Who were subjects of Theodoric the Great?
20—What is singing voice of Paul Althouse?
22—What old gentleman is a well-known Milne character?
23—What prefix means "not"?
24—What is name of the candlenut tree?
26—Musical note.
27—What bovine quadruped is used for a draft animal?
28—What English lord is hero of Scott's poem of same name?
29—She wrote "Bean Geste"?
30—What Italian actress was regarded as Sara Bernhardt's rival?

Down

1—Would a kallege have wings, sails, or gills (sing.)?
2—Columbia is capital of what State (abbr.)?
3—What is small piece of leather used in repairing sole of a shoe?
4—Who was author of "Lady Windemere's Fan"?
5—What was first name of Kubelik, famous violinist?
6—Upon.
7—What makes giraffe the tallest of quadrupeds?
10—Where was Fritz Kreisler born?
11—Who is Philario's friend in "Cymbeline"?
13—What comedian is teamed with Chic Johnson in musical comedies?
14—Who was principal deity of the Philistines?
16—Old woman who rode on broom had what creature for a groom?
17—What is a rocky pinnacle or peak?
21—Clotilda is friend of what operatic heroine?
22—What agricultural implement is sometimes drawn by 29 Across?
25—What is pin or spindle on which a wheel revolves?
27—What Greek god played upon the syrinx?
28—What is a measure of 5½ yards?
30—Myself.
31—What is 13th letter of Greek alphabet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Difference Is Between Writing and Printing Inks?

Writing ink is a fluid containing coloring matter, either in solution or in suspension. Printing inks, on the other hand, are essentially a special kind of oil paint and are, for the most part, of a thick, paste-like consistency. Exceptions may be found in the soup-thin ink used in rotogravure, and in the so-called water color inks, made with pigments and dyes mixed with glycerine instead of varnish.

Standard printing inks are a mixture of pigment or coloring material and varnish. The varnish is the vehicle for conveying the pigment to the paper. The pigment is mixed with the varnish and ground very fine in water-cooled ink mills. For some grades of ink, as many as 10 grindings may be required.

Soap in Ink

Soap is an indispensable ingredient in the making of this ink. The soap serves two very important purposes—it causes the ink to cling uniformly to the face of the type, and it leaves the type clean after the impression has been taken.

It is sometimes necessary to include a substance called a "dryer" in the ink, which causes the greasy ink to dry quickly on the paper by oxidation. Inks used on soft absorbent paper (such as newspaper) do not require a chemical dryer, for the ink dries by absorption. In some grades of printing, the drying is accomplished by heat, the freshly printed sheet being passed rapidly over a gas flame to cause the ink to set.

Colors in Printing Ink

Different pigments are used for the different colors in printing inks. Lamp black or gas black and a bit of indigo or Prussian blue combine to make black ink. Red ink comes from carmine or cochineal. A cheap red ink may be made

from red lead, but it soon turns black. Indigo or Prussian blue give blue ink; lead chromate or yellow ochre form yellow, while green comes from mixing proper proportions of yellow and blue, and purple results from combining blue and red pigments.

Inorganic or earth-found pigments make the most permanent printing ink colors. However, brilliant but more fleeting colors have recently been developed from coal tar products. —W. P. Keasbey

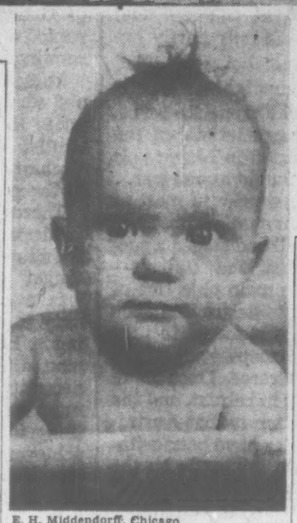
The Monitor Camera Club's Juvenile Section

Mrs. Eugenia M. Jellison, Oakland, Calif.

"Don't Crowd Me!"

Mrs. A. L. Hoerner, Council Bluffs, Iowa

Heavy Reading



E. H. Middendorff, Chicago

Kewpie!

Who Is This?

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

A little over a hundred years ago this man went into business for himself at West Sandwich, Cape Cod, on a capital of twenty dollars, which he borrowed for his venture. He did so at the age of sixteen. By the time he was thirty-six he had developed a large livestock and meat business and moved to Chicago. He originated new methods in the meat industry of the United States and of the world. He then gave up his eastern business to enter meat packing in Chicago.

(Score . . . 100)

His Chicago company, with refrigerator-car shipments of dressed beef to New England, was a great success. He is today regarded as one of the most important pioneers of the modern packing industry.

(Score . . . 75)

In 1885 his company was capitalized at $300,000 and, in 1917, it reached $150,000,000. The sales exceeded a billion dollars in a single year. Ownership was distributed among 54,000 shareholders; 12,000 were employees and 23,000 were women.

(Score . . . 25)

Answer Appears Elsewhere on This Page.

Readers—

of the Daily Features Page are also its main contributors. If you are not aware of this fact you now have a cordial invitation to submit items for the various departments such as the Camera Club, Sunny Hours column, Lighter Vein, Anecdotes, Vocations, and Party Fun.

Payment will be made at our current rates.

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Daily Features Editor

Who Is This?

Answer: Gustavus Franklin Swift

A Verse for Today . . .

He that keepeth his mouth keepeth his life: but he that openeth wide his lips shall have destruction.

—PROV. 13:3

. . . and Citizens!

A wise old owl sat in an oak.
The more he heard the less he spoke,
The less he spoke, the more he heard.
All soldiers: imitate that bird.

—Wing Tips, Maher Field

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

Six Things Regarding a Motion

There are six things to be known about every motion. What is its purpose? When is it in order? Is it amendable? Is it debatable? How large a majority is required to carry it? Can it be reconsidered?

If you are in doubt about the validity of a procedure you can answer your own question by applying this invariable rule. Suppose it is a main motion which is the basis for all procedure.

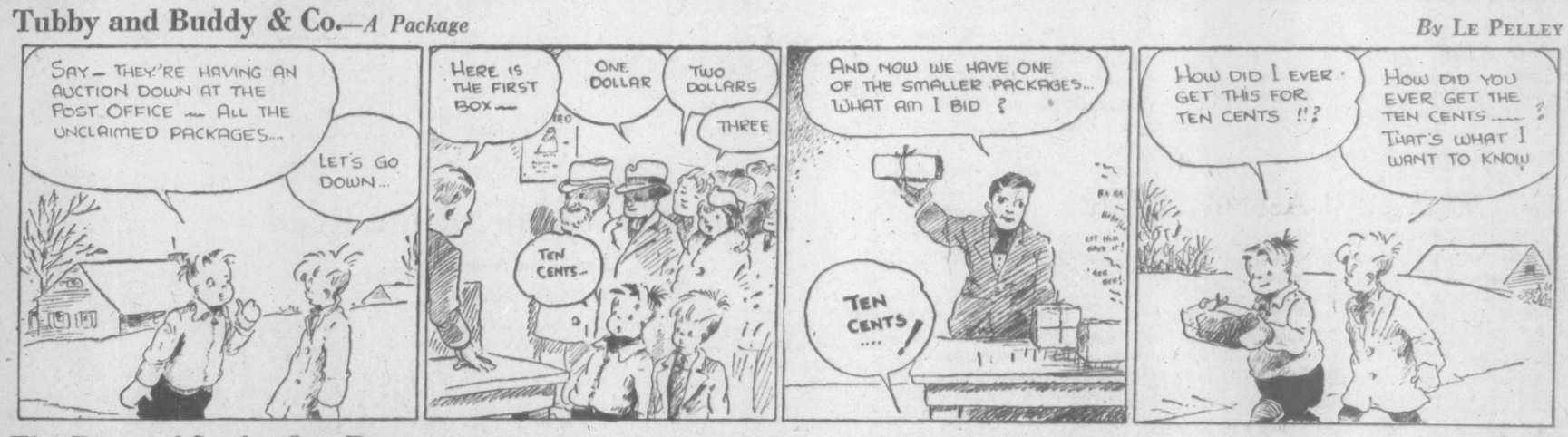
1. What is its purpose? To introduce new business.
2. When is it in order? When there is no business before the house.
3. It is amendable.
4. It is debatable.
5. Vote: It requires a majority vote to carry it.
6. It can be reconsidered (no motion can be reconsidered more than once). You will find a list of motions and their qualifications in every book on parliamentary law. You have only to consult it. However, there are few motions ever made in our self-governing voluntary organizations except the main motion.

A recent inquirer spoke of a motion that was considered and defeated. Shortly after it was reconsidered and adopted. A member contested that the procedure was illegal because the motion could not be reconsidered. We are unable to answer this with authority because we do not know the nature of the motion that was reconsidered, but in all probability, the motion was a main motion for the same reason that we have quoted. If it was not a main motion then it was a subsidiary motion. Before presenting a proposition analyze all its points and the nature of its purpose will fall in its proper place. Awana Slaker-James

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Package*

By LE PELLEY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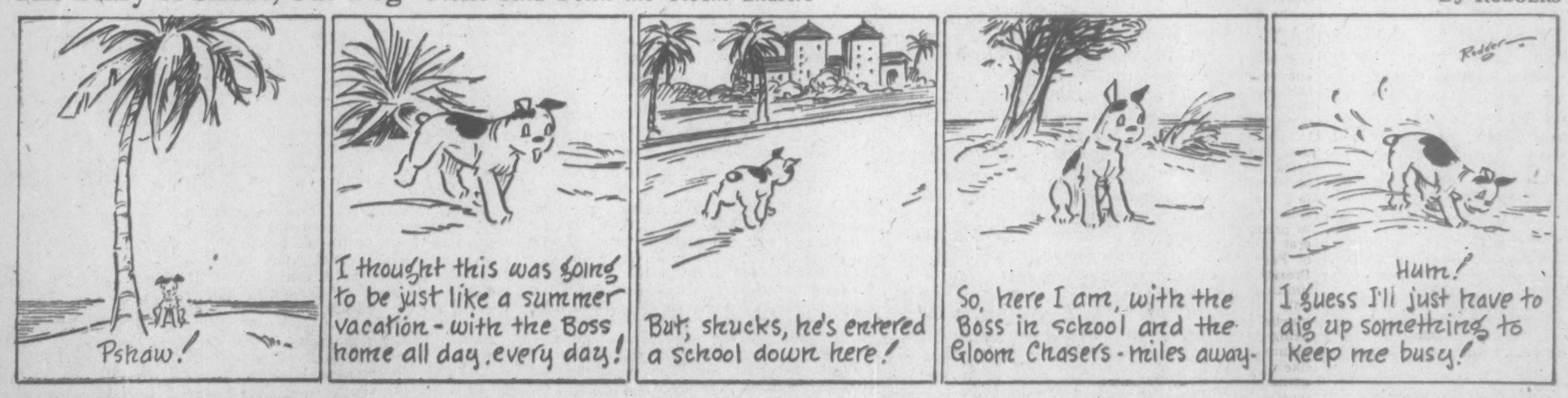
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Please Send Down the Gloom Chasers*

By RODGERS


Pshaw!
I thought this was going to be just like a summer vacation - with the Boss home all day, every day!
But, shucks, he's entered a school down here!
So, here I am, with the Boss in school and the Gloom Chasers - miles away-
Rodger
Hum!
I guess I'll just have to dig up something to keep me busy!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Time for a Showdown*

By THE HAGERS

"WE HAVE A HOUSEBOAT ANCHORED NEAR. THE GLOP'S SIGN SAYS WE CAN'T PASS HERE."
"THE GLOP," THE PELICAN REPLIED, "IS NEVER, NEVER SATISFIED.
HE TRAMPLED ON MY BED OF PHLOX BECAUSE THEY WERE NOT HOLLYHOCKS."
"SHIPMATE," CRIED BILL, "LET'S CLEAR THE DECK! THE GLOP'S BAD MANNERS WE MUST CHECK."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Smashing Retreat

The pictures just released of American ships smashed at Pearl Harbor may usefully counteract complacency and remind Americans that they are still very much on the defensive in the Pacific. For they have been living on a daily headline diet of small-scale American successes, during a two-month period in which the flood of Japanese power has inundated an area as large as Europe.

It has submerged Hong Kong, rolled over Malaya, down to the gates of Rangoon, swept around the Philippines and pushed long fingers of air and sea forces into the whole chain of islands that guards Java and Australia. The newspapers have reported the extension of Japanese power, but for many readers the larger picture of Allied retreat has been overlaid by headlines telling of local victories. Here are some seen in the last few days:

BRITISH IN MALAYA SMASH AT JAPS

That was while the retreat to Singapore was in progress.

JAPS ROUTED ON BATAAN

That came when General MacArthur had lost all the rest of Luzon and was making his last-ditch stand.

JAP PLANE CARRIER SUNK
INVASION FLEET SMASHED

That was about the defense of Macassar Strait, where the Dutch and Americans made the Japanese pay heavily, but did not stop the landing of forces.

SHATTERED JAPS ABANDON
PLAN TO STORM U. S. LINES

A gallant counter-attack, but the Japanese haven't abandoned anything.

U. S. FLEET SMASHES SIX
JAP PACIFIC NAVAL BASES

That of course, told about the American raid on the Marshall and Gilbert Islands which may be the sign for a real naval offensive, although the islands remain so far in Japanese hands.

Now there is good reason to record every hopeful aspect of the war and to give credit for every heroic defensive action. But it is necessary to recognize that so far in the Pacific, indeed on the whole world front, the United Nations are still on the defensive, despite local counter-attacks. For if the Allied peoples are going to take the measures required for final victory they must not allow small-scale successes to distort their view or to feed apathy.

Noah had reasons for his faith in ultimate safety. The ark only symbolized his confidence in God's power to preserve those who sought to serve His purpose. But Noah did not try to pretend that the flood was not rising. Today the peoples who are fighting for the right hold somewhat the same position. They have been building their ark of economic and military resources. But they must put their greatest reliance on spiritual power and God's protection of a right purpose. They cannot help themselves by pretending that every sortie they make to erect a barrier or hold a dry spot has checked the rising waters.

Camps, a Part of Education

When the American Camping Association holds its four-day meeting in Minneapolis this week, four new items to be considered show a widening of horizons of this very young American educational movement since the days not long ago when a few privately owned camps set out merely to corral wealthy youngsters for a good time during the summer months with little thought of any educational responsibility involved.

For the first time in its history the conference will include an institute for parents, in which help will be given in matching the right sort of camp to the right child. Choosing a camp these days is increasingly recognized as an important and skilled matter. The new-style camp director who must at the same time be an educator is interested in aiding parents to make an intelligent choice.

Another innovation is the inclusion, with special discussion sections, of directors of youth organizations such as Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Boys' Clubs, and Foundations. This widens the scope of organized camping to include leaders of these and other service groups and even public school and college educators. Serious interest in proper teaching of conservation is also on the agenda; while for the first time a section on building winter sports programs indicates that the "vacation camp" is exploring an all-season service as well as reaching into hardier climates.

Looking back over the history of the now lusty young American Camping Association, one can see these new developments as part of what seems a steady progress toward including camping in an integrated round-the-year education program. This trend is worthy of hearty public interest and support.

Back and Forth in Libya

Desert warfare is usually spectacular. Advances by either side are swift and extensive. Retreats are pell-mell. The terrain offers no natural protection to fighting forces and no sustenance for human life, except at widely separated points. The pattern of conquest and reconquest in Libya is only partly explained by these facts, however. More decisive in that campaign are events which take place far from its scene. The fundamental characteristic of the entire war is illustrated in Libya: it is global and must be fought as one war.

The Axis still has a grip on most of the inner lines of communication. Thus when General Wavell had staged a successful drive against the Italians—achieving in fact the main objective of desert warfare by destroying the enemy's forces—he was forced to turn back again as his troops were withdrawn to fight in Greece. Once more the Allied forces are in retreat, and the most likely explanation is that Australian and British forces have been withdrawn to take part in the battle for the Far East. Bengasi appears to have been held almost entirely by Indian troops until its recapture by General Rommel's reinforced troops.

Whether the current Nazi drive can menace Egypt and the Suez life-line as earlier assaults did is a question. While Allied manpower may once more have been reduced by calls elsewhere, Allied equipment and defensive organization generally must have been vastly strengthened in recent months. Indian troops now are reported as fighting delaying actions to permit Allied forces to prepare a serious stand against the Nazis. Meanwhile, it is not the loss of desert towns but the capture of great masses of its fighting men and machines that the retreating force must first of all guard against. That is another reason why both sides have learned to run away quite as swiftly as they are accustomed to advance.

Why Double Time?

Ordinarily the provision in some labor union contracts requiring double pay for work on Sundays is a wholesome restraint on needless carrying of employment through the Sabbath.

But these are no ordinary times. And the proposal of the automobile industry to operate its plants seven days a week, twenty-four hours a day, is not a request for workers to do overtime.

The industry proposes to inaugurate continuous production by employing four shifts of workers, each of which would work only a normal forty-hour work week or the equivalent of five eight-hour days. In order to do this without inflating costs and without paying some employees more than others, the management asks the automobile workers' union to let Sundays be figured like any other days in calculating wages.

This is a reasonable request under the circumstances, where each worker gets two days of rest in the week. Presumably the shifts can be rotated so that the same group of workers will not be deprived of possible church attendance every Sunday.

Walter P. Reuther, vice-president of the United Automobile Workers, protests against the union's being asked to surrender hard-won gains to widen the margin of profit for companies holding Government contracts. Certainly this should not be the effect, but if the union adheres to its position the result will be to increase the price taxpayers will have to pay for munitions.

It is worth noting that the situation which arises here is not due to the operation of the Federal forty-hour law but to the operation of a union contract. The same problem has arisen in pay scales of construction unions. The question really is not one of overtime. It is one of extra pay.

Unless unions are reasonable in their negotiations about such matters public sentiment soon will react, if it has not done so already, against many kinds of support the unions enjoy in law and against standards which have been counted as social gains for unorganized workers.

The real Indian massacre, suggests a Chicago cartoonist, after having seen one of the latest westerns, is what the script writers have been caught red-handed doing to the facts of history.

Singer of Sweet Songs

Celebration of the centenary of Sidney Lanier, one of America's most representative poets, being held this week at Johns Hopkins University and the Peabody Institute in Baltimore, has more than passing significance to a nation bending its full efforts toward war. For this gentle poet was, in a sense, a child of war.

At nineteen he volunteered as a private in the Confederate Army, was captured while acting as a signal officer on a blockade runner and spent six months in jail after his vessel was seized. Released, he returned on foot to Georgia, his home State, accompanied only by his flute and the poetry running through his thought.

These two possessions were with him and served him the rest of his experience. He gave up law to become a flautist with the Peabody Symphony Orchestra in order to gain free access to the music and literature he craved.

There is little of actual war in Lanier's poetry. The War Between the States left no scars on a mind that sought eternal verities. Yet Lanier was a soldier all his life, doing his duty in the war and afterwards fighting a brave fight against severe human difficulties. At a time, when of necessity, much of the national thought must be given to conflict, it is a good thing to remember and honor creative achievement made possible by a man's winning of war against the tyranny of human limitations.

Our Readers Say—

"To Form a More Perfect Union"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The beginning of any human institution is seldom easy to determine exactly. But if Lincoln reasoned correctly in his First Inaugural Address regarding the formation of the "Union," then we may rejoice that a greater "Union" has been formed by "The United Nations." To quote Lincoln:

> The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed, in fact, by the Articles of Association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured, and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the Articles of Confederation in 1778. And, finally, in 1787 one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was "to form a more perfect Union."

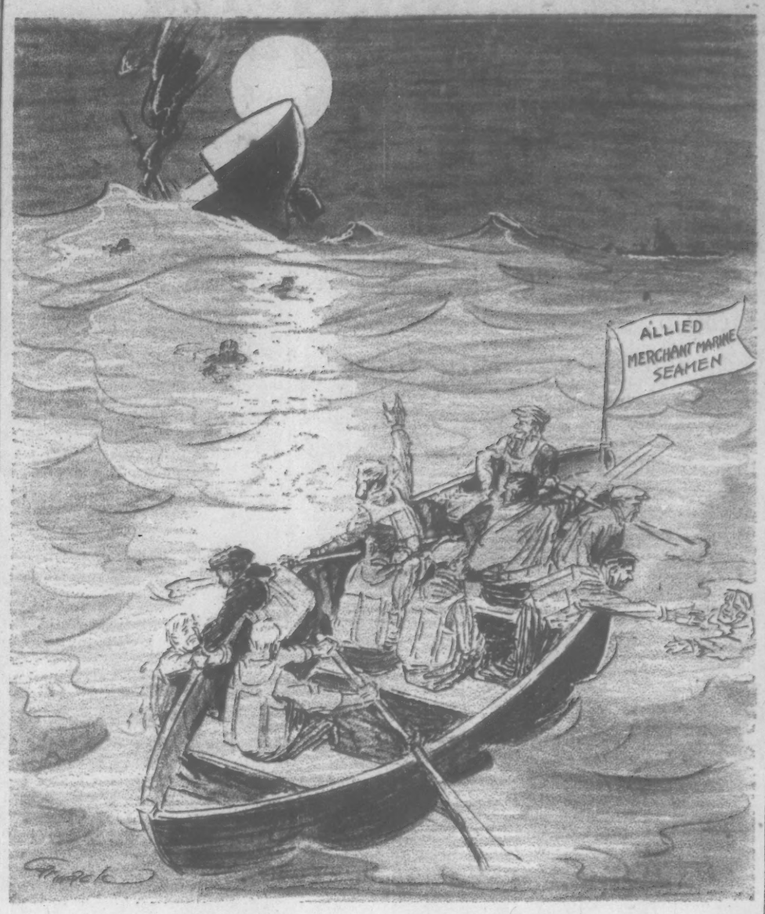
In line with this reasoning we may well consider that the signing of the recent pact by the representatives of twenty-six "United Nations" marks the formation of a greater Union. The event so long hoped and prayed for has taken place. It is now our task to "form a more perfect Union" of democratic, freedom-and-justice-loving peoples.

(MRS.) ANNA STANTON LAY

Gig Harbor, Wash.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Unsung Heroes



Geography Means Boys

We are learning geography fast in our home these days. An atlas is the most-used book in the house. The places on the maps aren't meaningless names any more.

Wake Island is where a certain carpenter we once knew in California was sent to build barracks. We hope he can come back home some day.

Iceland is the place where some boys we used to watch playing football on the high-school team are spending the winter.

Letters, letters, letters! How they come winging into our American homes now from strange, far-off places!

When I visited my friend across the street she opened her desk and took out a letter.

"Read it," she said. "It's David's last one from Honolulu."

* * *

It seems only yesterday since David was a little boy whistling on his way to school. Now he writes soberly, "Two of my friends were killed in the attack on Hickam Field." At the end he urged, "Don't forget to write regularly. Your letters mean a lot to me. I'll write whenever I can. The black-out, of course, cuts out a lot of time. And don't worry about us."

A neighbor brought over a glass of beach-plum jelly. I suspect it was an excuse to show me a letter from her son, Don, who had just received his commission as an ensign in the Navy. "Hear we're being sent to the Philippines. I hope it's true. The sooner we get going, the sooner it will be over."

But England is the place we have learned most about through Christopher Laird's letters. He has been there since August and his letters have been typical of the spirit of youth and daring. He loves England, for he is a Canadian with an English father who went through the four years of the last war.

"It's just like a garden," he wrote, "a garden allotted to an expert gardener who tends every inch of it lovingly."

He writes that he is "extremely lucky to stick with fighter aircraft, flying Spitfires. What a kite! Fast, clean, smooth lines, light on the controls, small, handy to maneuver, well-armed, high-climbing—the Spitfire will outrace anything the German has put out."

In his last letter he admitted "the weather is unspeakable. Where we are it is literally always cloudy, nearly always ten-tenths. I often fly by instruments through the stuff, just so I can come out on top and see the sun for a change.

"Living here is a continual attempt to get permission to do things. Traveling, food, amusements, sleeping are all restricted. Ordinary commodities of life, like camera films and clothing, have to be applied for and obtained by chits or by filling out long forms.

* * *

"This morning I made my last flight at this station. Three of us went up in formation. I took up a camera and tried to get a few shots of the other chaps, but managing a Spitfire in formation and holding a camera really requires about three pairs of hands. You should have seen the look on the other chaps' faces as I skidded about all over the sky trying to get the sun behind me.

"Tonight we are having a big dinner and celebration for three reasons.

"1. Promotion of our O. C. to Squadron Leader.

"2. Finishing the course.

"3. Birth of a son to one of our chaps."

As a postscript Christopher had written an address, but then scratched through it and added exultantly:

"That's no good! Just got the news we're being sent to Singapore. So will cable you when I get there. Thumbs up!"

We've turned more pages in our atlas to find Singapore, for Christopher must be there by now, flying his Spitfire. Perhaps he breaks into song as he so often used to do in his glorious voice—singing his old favorite, "Do ye ken John Peel?"

Yes, we are learning geography a new way today!

INES MACAULAY

Down the Middle of the Road

Escape to Normal

By Erwin D. Canham

Speaking of diaries, Harold Nicolson wrote the other day: "I often remind myself, when I write my daily diary, that whereas my great-grandson will not care a hoot what I thought on January 1st, 1942, of our prospects in Libya, he will be much interested to know what I had for dinner that evening, how much I paid for it, and by what means of locomotion I returned to my chambers. He will want to know who prepared my breakfast and who cleaned my boots, and what they received as a reward for these inestimable services."

We are sorry Mr. Nicolson wrote "daily diary," but apart from that he is quite right. We shall never be able to tell our great-grandchildren how it felt to live at a great moment in history, because it didn't very much feel. At least, it didn't feel until we stopped to think about it. The poets no doubt felt more than the others; they always seem to. But all the rest of us, now as always, have tried, and with partial success, to escape from history into normalcy. The normal things go on, even under the bombs, as Britain has triumphantly proved.

The Maine farmer was right, now that we think it over, to whom we remarked somewhat tritely last fall: "Things certainly do look complicated." For he replied: "Sure do. Why, I've had to haul water for my cows since April."

* * *

Our own behavior on the afternoon of December 7 illustrates the point. We were out splitting some stubborn pine logs when the news of the attack on Pearl Harbor came to us over the telephone. After completing by telephone whatever newspaper plans had to be made immediately, we took a portable radio and went back outdoors to our firewood. It seemed much better than fuming around the house, listening to the disjointed music and the news bulletins.

And while the radio kept on telling its incredible story, we kept on splitting wood. The knottier logs were particularly welcome. We have never split wood so effectively in our life. It was a wonderful illustration of the happy wedding between machine age and frontier. We got all the age-old inner satisfaction of wood-chopping, and heard the news with magic promptitude. We are sorry for everyone who could not be splitting logs to a portable radio during that afternoon.

Mr. Nicolson's great-grandchildren, and ours, will be interested to know how British people, and Americans, managed to sleep and work and eat in times of peril. How the British adjusted their lives to the blitz, and how the Americans went off the rubber standard. Our reversion to bicycles, buses, and trains will be most significant and entertaining for them, as will the changes in our diet that are in prospect. They will compare what we do now with what we did yesterday and what they do tomorrow.

* * *

Many of our great-grandchildren's commonest things and experiences may date from these days. They will see the dawn in our times of their great world of plastics, and perhaps of their great world of politics as well. Our dependence on the Malay States may seem silly to them, or else our temporary deprivation of these distant products may seem inconceivable. Theirs will doubtless be a trading world, but it may not trade in the same commodities. After all, the rubber trees of Brazil have only been one human generation in Malaya.

Certainly our great-grandchildren will find more traces of these great times in our diaries than we did of the Napoleonic period in Jane Austen's novels. But still we shall undoubtedly disappoint them. For we cannot possibly convey to them the infinite agreeableness of going about daily tasks without thinking portentously that we are actors on a crisis stage. Surely no authentic hero ever said: "Now I will be a hero: one, two, three, go." Rather, he went ahead and did what he had to do, and thought of the hero part—if he ever did—afterward.

So it is with us today. We do the job, even we in America who are just beginning to assume the full scope of our duties. There will be diaries, and plenty of them, in which the most transcendent events will be narrated in terms of sublime ordinariness. We have all seen, and appreciated, many such accounts already.

Most of us are beginning to appreciate the privilege we have of living in these great times. But it is an inner awareness, and we don't talk much about it. Whenever history becomes too overpowering, there are always the logs in the back-yard. Of course there is the portable radio, too.

The Wide Horizon

How to Raise Public Salaries

By DeWitt H. John

The picture of a public employee as a mild little man with limp white collar and shiny black suit, toiling endlessly in the public counting house for $80 a month, has not entirely faded into a Dickensian memory.

Perhaps least of all has it left the thought of public servants themselves. Many of them remember World War One, when they were caught in an economic vise, with prices soaring and salaries fixed at levels which had been meager enough in peacetime.

True, great benefits have come their way since then. Many injustices have been remedied. In recent years their pay has generally been adequate. Yet they feel the pinch of wartime prices today, and the wail is terrific. Having won good pay, public servants don't want to lose it to the winds of war.

This viewpoint has great political and human appeal. So great is its emotional value that too often it interferes with clear thinking.

Even before war began many municipalities were living at a fried-chicken standard on a baked-beans income. Expenses were stable. But tax valuations shrank. Real estate was overtaxed and large urban districts languished in loss and blight. Borrowing was common. In many instances, municipal expenses were simply higher than the community could sensibly bear. This was a dilemma many communities had not solved.

* * *

So it is no wonder that many mayors are chewing their pencils over the question of pay raises. Where is the money to be obtained? Is it fair to heap this new burden on increasingly hard-pressed taxpayers?

If a city grants pay raises today, can it take them away after the war without a difficult political battle?

There is no doubt that wartime adjustments are necessary. But many cities and some States are finding it practical to limit them entirely to lower-salaried groups, or to give only slight increases in the higher brackets. The better-paid officials, according to this theory, can and should make sacrifices just like the taxpayer who finds his buying power curtailed.

One obvious opportunity for sensible planning, however, lies in the fact that city governments can avoid the pitfall of giving pay raises in such a way that they cannot be rescinded in time of price collapse.

One wonders if this pitfall was avoided successfully by the 118 cities which the Municipal Finance Officers' Association reported in December had granted raises for an indefinite period.

If increases are to be granted on an indefinite or permanent basis, it will be extremely difficult to take them away after the war, even if prices go down and local government find the going hard. That's politics. The way to avoid this predicament is to make pay raises temporary.

* * *

Some cities apparently feel this can best be done by pegging increases to the cost of living indexes. Niagara Falls, N. Y., is doing this by granting a scheduled combination of lump sum "bonuses" and percentage pay increases—both on a temporary basis. The city clearly is not committed to a permanent higher-salary level, and employees should be willing to accept postwar downward adjustments.

Attracting wide attention is the St. Paul plan. Under this system the salary schedule is adjusted each year to the cost-of-living index. For example, an employee getting $2,100 in 1929 might have received $1,750 in 1933 and $2,000 in 1939, according to the cost of living in St. Paul. In force since the early '20s, this scheme has stood the political test of successive downward revisions during the depression.

Because the plan is clearly understood in St. Paul by both city employees and taxpayers, it is considered popular. Both sides understand the fairness of it.

This system cannot be popular, however, unless the city has already straightened out injustices and inequalities in its salaries, and classified employees logically and fairly.

That, incidentally, is something plenty of cities, counties, and States deplorably need. And politically speaking, generally a time when salaries are rising anyway is a good time to do such a housecleaning.

The St. Paul scheme also requires agreeing upon a fair basic-salary schedule. In this connection, research into salaries being paid for similar duties in private industry is valuable for purposes of comparison.

From a taxpayer's viewpoint, it can be argued that if rising living costs are the reason for public salary boosts today, then by the same token falling prices after the war should be the signal for scaling down the personnel bill. Now is the time to fight that battle.

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